THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 106. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Oct. 19.

The Rothschilds' American Loan—Will of a British Millionaire—Duelling in France—An Exciting Encounter—Napoleon and the Empire.

On Saturday evening the German mail steamship America arrived at the port of New York, bringing European files to the 15th ult., from which we make these extracts:—

The Reported Rothschilds' American Loan.

From the London Telegraph, Oct. 17.

It a telegram from New York be but a shadow of the truth, we may see in our time one of the largest single finance al transactions that has ever taken place. It is said that the Messrs. Rothschild have offered the United States Government, at four per cent. interest, a loan sufficient to pay off all the national debt. The amount of the principal is probably even now about £500,000,000 sterling, and the average interest is something between five and six per cent.; so that the Washington authorities would, of course, gain by the transaction, though we learn nothing about such important matters as the time and mode of the repayment of the principal. Unless "the Rothschilds" suggest a perpetual consolidated stock, we hardly see their advantage, as it is already open to them to buy United States stocks in small sums, and thus to obtain the present rate of interest. Possibly the whole story is a fiction, worthy of the invention of the people who got up the Gold Room melodrama, and whose President, General Grant, has to publicly declare that he had nothing to do with that disgraceful speculation. In this country we should be rather shocked if Mr. Gladstone wrote to the press to announce that he had not bought up telegraph stock just before the Government decided on acquiring the lines. But across the Atlantic, it appears, there are other "men and other manners."

The Will of an English Millionaire—How a Great Estate was Disposed of.

From the London City Press, Oct. 19.

The will of William Henry Forman, Esq., merchant, of Queen street, Cheapside, and of Dorking Doncaster, was proved in the London Court on the 8th instant, and the personalty sworn under £600. The executors and trustees are William Hopkins, Esq., Stone Buildings; Henry Kebbel, Allhallows lane; and Mr. George Hardy, 28 Queen street, Cheapside. The will is dated 1860, and a codicil November, 1868, and testator died at Fonthill House, Tunbridge Wells, 28th August last, aged 75. He leaves to each of his executors an annuity of £100 for ten years, for their trouble in the execution of the trusts. He leaves annuities of £1500 to each of his sisters, and to his sisters-in-law, the widow of his brother Thomas, and the widow of his brother Edward, and also a like annuity to his brother Richard Forman, and to the latter a further bequest of $10,000. There are legacies to each of his godchildren. He has left his residence, Pippbrook House, Dorking, to his sister-in-law, the widow of his brother Thomas, and in succession to others of his family; and bequeaths the sum of £250 a year for the keeping in order the plantation and shrubbery; also £300 a year for clothing the domestic servants; and $50 a year for fuel. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his nephew, Alexander Henry Browne, eldest son of his sister Helena Gwinnefrid, wife of Major Alexander Browne.

Duelling in France—Exciting Encounter Between a Prince and a Count.

The Paris *Figaro* of October 17 gives the following particulars of the duel between Count R. de Beaumont and Prince Metternich, Austrian Ambassador in Paris, which has been noticed in our cable telegrams:—

Prince de Metternich wished that the weapons should be sabres; and M. de Beaumont, although in the character of the offended combatant, and therefore entitled to the choice of arms, consented. The duel took place between 10 and 11 o'clock, not at Brussels, as has been stated, but at a short distance from Strasburg, on an island in the Rhine, which belongs to the Grand Duchy of Baden. The seconds were—for the Prince, the Count de Welsersheim, attache of the embassy, and the Prince of Salgan; for M. de Beaumont, the Viscount d'Orcet, captain of cavalry, and the Count de Gauville, a member of the Jockey Club.

When they had arrived on the ground the seconds arranged the preliminaries of the duel, which it was decided should not cease until the surgeon had stated that either of the adversaries was incapacitated. The Prince attacked his opponent eagerly, and according to the rules of the special weapon which he had selected. M. de Beaumont, on the other hand, only parried, and, as he did not know the management of the sabre, he only made thrusts with the point. Suddenly he fell on the Prince most furiously and pierced the upper part of his right arm through and through. Streams of blood gushed out from the wound, and the surgeon having stated that the Prince could not use his arm any longer, the combat, which had lasted only a few minutes, ended. The hemorrhage from the Prince's wound was so great that his face became deadly pale. The two combatants, who had saluted each other before the fight, did so also after it, but without exchanging a word.

The Prince was taken to the chateau which Madame de Bussieres, mother of Madame de Pourtales, occupied in the suburbs of Strasburg. His medical attendants have decided that he is not to leave his bed for ten days or a fortnight. M. de Beaumont, it may be added, is the gentleman who, finding some letters in his wife's boudoir the tenor of which displeased him, has since been answering them himself with challenges to fight. M. de Beaumont has now been out thrice on this account, wounding his man on every occasion, one of them, the young Viscount Claparede, being run through the lungs, and the latest victim, Prince de Metternich, having his arm slashed severely. He has an appointment to fight the Count de Fitzjames, and an encounter with M. de la Redorte is in course of arrangement. Several other gentlemen remain to be called out, and one of the conditions of the meetings is that they shall be continually renewed, as soon as the wounded recover, until M. de Beaumont or one of his adversaries be killed.

Napoleon and Eugenie—The Latter to Emulate Maria Theresa.

Writes a Paris correspondent (on the 12th ult.) to the London *News*:—

"The incontestable debility of health of the Chief of the State has virtually subjected him to the energy and dictatorial spirit of his wife, who rules now, with the notion of being celebrated as a second Maria Theresa. The Empress is a very inferior person, with, as I have more than once told you, a will of singular tenacity. This obstinacy is held by her to be synonymous with power—with real strength. The principal object of her recent efforts has been the *de facto* banishment of all her spouse's old friends and associates. She has always disliked them intensely, and for more than one reason, and she has never forgiven any one of them the attempts they one and all made to prevent her marriage with Louis Napoleon. But she has most perfectly disguised her sentiments, and until the hour when circumstances gave her preponderance in the government the Empress was friendly with everybody—with M. de Persigny as with Count Walewski; with M. de Morny, with M. Drouyn de Lhuys, with M. Fould and with M. Rouher. Her first act of real authority has been the getting rid of General Fleury; and a great sensation it creates. It is quite true that one argument used by the Empress is a very strong one—the notorious absence of moral worth or personal respectability on the part of Louis Napoleon's private friends and out-and-out adherents. She puts this forward now on all occasions; and there is no defending the persons she condemns. But whom does she propose in their stead? Men politically worse, because they are utterly wanting in any faith in that which they are required to uphold. Men like General Fleury, who remember the early days of the February Revolution, and what the temper of the country then was, know what the present movement means, and what it may come to; besides which, having been raised from nothing to rank and wealth, they are disposed to do whatever may be necessary to preserve their position, and their sight is proportionately sharpened. There would be no reason why the man who mainly helped to commit the crimes of the *coup d'etat* (without whom Louis Napoleon never would have ventured to commit it) might not become the inaugurator of all freedom in France; all he is aiming at is not losing the advantages he possesses; and once prove to him that the country will have its old liberties or throw off those who refuse them, and General Fleury would indubitably, were he minister, do everything his own interests demanded. But the Empress' ideas of government tend in thoroughly different directions. In the first place it is, in her mind, a humiliation for a sovereign to be dictated to by the people, and she looks upon what is called "firmness" as a cardinal virtue (on the eve of '48 M. Guizot, too, said that "resistance was the only form of progress"); and, added to this, the first duty that the Empress holds to be incumbent on France is that of supporting what she calls religion, and forcing the yoke of the Papacy more and more upon the population. Now in all these attempts she meets with the resistance of the so-called *entourage*, who are by no means Papistical. She has been for the last two years trying to get rid of General Fleury; but, after the many deaths that have deprived the Emperor of his old companions, Persigny and Fleury are about the only remaining ones, and the *Grand Ecuyer* endured.

Before leaving for her Eastern journey, however, the Empress achieved the virtual exile of her adversary. The General petitioned for Florence, but the Empress insisted on M. de Malaret's remaining there. To his perfect annoyance, then, Fleury is despatched to Russia and the Empress has succeeded.

Imperial Finance and the Revenue.

A return issued by the Ministry of Finance of France, and published in the *Journal Officiel*, October 16, shows that the direct revenue in France during the first nine months of the present year amounted to 958,165,000 francs, against 920,880,000 francs in 1867. There was consequently an increase of 28,285,000 francs on 1868, and of 39,269,000 francs on 1867. Compared with last year there is an augmentation on the following articles in millions:—Potable liquors, 6½; tobacco, 6; registration dues, 5; post office, 4; foreign sugars and stamps, each 3; colonial sugar, 2½; while on the other hand there was a diminution of 3,000,000 under the head of divers merchandise and corn. The amount of direct taxes paid during the first three-quarters of the present year was 428,739,000 francs, a sum of 145,894,000 francs remaining to be collected.

A Message from Napoleon Made Up in Paris.

The Paris *Figaro's* special correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that the Empress has won the hearts of the Turks by her grace and affability. He adds that her Majesty has received the following telegram from Compeigne:—"My health is good, but we are very dull since you left; the house is sad without you. I pass most of my time with baby."

Insurrection in Dalmatia.

The Paris journals of the 17th of October supply the following report relative to the insurrectionary movement in Dalmatia:—

Serious disturbances have broken out in the neighborhood of Cattaro, in consequence of the opposition of the inhabitants to the new military law. On the 9th inst. the district was placed in a state of siege by the Austrian authorities. It appears that the inhabitants claim exemption from military service in virtue of certain ancient privileges granted them while they were under the rule of the Venetian republic. Finding that the troops had arrived in their district for the purpose of obtaining recruits, several thousands of them assembled in the plain of Granovo, where they have been joined by a number of warlike Montenegrins from the neighboring hills on the other side of the frontier, and have hitherto successfully resisted all the attempts of the troops to dislodge them.

One of the Austrian detachments had eleven men wounded and three killed in a skirmish, and it has been ascertained that an officer, Lieutenant Rineck, who was missing, had fallen into the hands of the rebels and been murdered. Nearly the whole of the garrison of Ragusa has been sent by forced marches to Castelnuovo and Cattaro, where it is to have the assistance of the war schooners Kerka and Mowe.

CORA PEARL.

The Queen of the Paris Demi-monde.

A correspondent who has seen this famous woman—as famous for her beauty as for her immorality—thus describes her:—

And now for Cora herself. This distinguished personage, as she lounged on the tiger-skin, looked to be a little above the medium height of women; her hair, of a rich, silky brown, full and lustrous, was looped in coils at the top of the back of her head *a la Grecque*, and was trimmed with small red flowers. From her ears were pendent long, oval diamond ear-rings, and on her snowy neck was hung a necklace of pearl shells interwoven with diamonds, worth a monarch's ransom. Her arms were bare and rounded, and her shoulders *decollete*. She was attired in a loosely flowing robe of pink velvet—the only thing pink I saw in the apartment—and at her waist was a plain, thin *ceinture* of gold. She wore her dress without hoops, which allowed the folds of her costly robe to fall over her shapely limbs in studied yet artistic confusion. On the different fingers of both hands were rings of topaz, sapphire, ruby, emerald, amethyst, and opal, fastened by gold keepers. She had crimson slippers, embroidered in gold, and in her right hand she waved to and fro, lazily, a fan of costly feathers. The woman herself was a magnificent animal to look at, with a spice of the tiger shining out of her clear, lustrous eyes. The neck was well poised and finely cut, as were the face and shoulders. The mouth was large and full of good, white, regular teeth, which she displayed often during the conversation to advantage. The nose was irregular, pert, and snubbish, and the chin like the cone of a ripe peach. Something there was brazen in this woman's face, despite the magnificence reigning in the apartment. Her voice was loud, sharp, and her gestures unladylike, though she endeavored to atone for these defects by a studied ease, which occasionally lapsed into a masculine freedom. She was continually showing her rings, her fan, and her slippers impatiently, and carelessness of the little prudential details that go to make up the manner of a virtuous woman.

WOE'S ME.

The Follies of Beauty—The Loves of a London Belle.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

An ex-M. P., who is a large landed proprietor in Yorkshire, a man of great wealth, and connected with several aristocratic families, has recently been staying, on account of his health, with his daughter, at Nice. The lady, who is handsome and only "sweet seventeen," is considered one of the belles of London society. While staying at Nice she became acquainted with a French gentleman styling himself "Professor de Gymnastique de la Famille Imperiale de Russie." There are several accounts of how the acquaintance was formed. It is stated that the young lady was a pupil of the professor's, and that, while teaching her gymnastics, he also took the opportunity of making love to her. As there was no hope of the English squire giving his consent to a union between his daughter and the French gymnast, the lovers betook themselves to the only alternative left for persons placed in their cruel position, and an elopement was arranged. The father, however, seems to have suspected that a tender passion existed between his daughter and the Frenchman, and, dreading a *mesalliance*, was determined to put a stop to it. For that purpose he took his daughter to one of his mansions in the west of Ireland. The young lady cared not that she bore an aristocratic name, or that she was a wealthy heiress, and, with the devotion of a true lover, she determined to sacrifice all, if need be, for the sake of the French gallant. She accordingly left her father's house and eloped with the Frenchman. They made their way to Liverpool. The father telegraphed to the authorities in Liverpool, and the runaways were met at the steamboat by some detective officers, who, acting on instructions received, separated them. The father soon followed, the lady was taken back by him, and the Frenchman left behind to mourn the cruel fate that had so rudely torn from him his English love.

GEARY.

The Ex-Governor and the Attorney-General—What Other Papers Think of His Excellency's Course.

We take the following extracts from the editorials of the Sunday papers of yesterday upon the course of Governor Geary in the removal of ex-Attorney-General Benjamin H. Brewster.

Under the caption of "Geary as a Liar," the *Dispatch* says:—

It is a most remarkable feature in this transaction that, although Mr Brewster was removed, no valid cause can be assigned for that action. He was not accused of malfeasance in office. He was not charged with neglect. It was not averred that he was ignorant of the law and incapable of discharging the duties of the station. In fact, no reason is given why he should be removed, except that it would be "for the good of the party." * * * The correspondence cannot be perused by any one without observing the very unfavorable light in which it places Governor Geary. It accuses him of duplicity and of ungenerous treatment toward his own offices. It even goes further. It charges him with having told no less than six distinct falsehoods. * * * This is really a most disgraceful business. Never before has Pennsylvania been disturbed by the suspicion that her chief officer was a man upon whose word dependence could not be placed. It is a new humiliation to us to know that for three years the interests of the Commenwealth and the honor of the State are to remain in the hands of a man to whom honor is a stranger.

The *Mercury* says:—

The correspondence between the parties immediately interested in the affair was remarkably "short, sharp, and decisive," but it afforded no explanation to that which the public was most curious to learn, to wit: the true reason or reasons that prompted the Governor to take a step which has surprised almost everybody and is yet wrapped in mystery. That his act was inspired by some special and very strong acerbity of feeling towards the late Attorney-General, is pretty clearly shown by the marked discourtesy and impatience with which that official was removed. * * * As regards the ex-Attorney-General, whatever may have been the actual or true occasion of his removal, the public verdict seems to be that he is the victim of misplaced confidence. He trusted, or appears to have trusted, in the honor and honesty of Geary, while the event shows that he builded his hopes upon an unsubstantial foundation.

The *Transcript* says:—

We do not hesitate to say that, in a personal, no less than in a political sense, change at this period was not one that ought to have been made. * * * was a mean and dirty piece of business for the Governor of a great Commonwealth to descend to the subterfuge of a ward politician to attain personal and political success.

No one who has read the correspondence in regard to the Attorney-Generalship can fail to detect the utter meanness of Geary's character. It shows that while he was a professed friend he was a secret enemy. It shows that while he is brave to do now, he was a slunk and a coward not a month ago. It shows that he was false to those who stood by him in his direst and darkest hour, and that he was a panderer to popularity at the expense of those who served him best. It shows that he was ready to sacrifice good men and true like William H. Kemble, the late State Treasurer, that the seeds of this ambition might bring forth precious fruit. It shows, in a word, that Governor Geary is a low, mean, and ungracious cur, who has no claim to popular regard and whose re-election to the Governor's office is a disgrace to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

THE STONEWALL.

Particulars of the Horrible Calamity on the Mississippi River.

The Scenes and Incidents on the Burning Boat—The Lost.

From St. Louis papers of Saturday morning we glean the following particulars relating to the horrible catastrophe which occurred on Friday evening, on the Mississippi river, off Neeley's Point.

The Stonewall.

The Stonewall was a strongly built freight and passenger steamer, of one thousand tons capacity. She was built at Jeffersonville, Indiana, March, 1866, by the Howards, for Dennis Long, John S. Shaw, E. F. Dix and J. P. McKinney. She was of these dimensions:—Length, 220 feet; 6¼ feet hold; and over 40 feet beam. Her value in February, 1867, was noted by the underwriters as $80,000, and in February, 1869, $42,000. At the time of the disaster she was the property of John S. Shaw and Dennis Long, each one half. Her insurance amounts to $30,000 in all.

She was 42 foot beam and 7 foot hold; she had four boilers 40 inches in diameter and 26 feet long; she ran in the Red river and Missouri trade, and has been on the Mississippi since the middle of August; during the summer she ran in the Omaha Packet Company, that is, from spring till August; the engine cylinders were 6 feet stroke, the wheel 28 foot, and the bucket 12 feet; she had been quite recently in the docks, and had been newly fitted up with new bedding, etc. In July last she had met with a mishap, and her texas and chimneys were destroyed; she was on the docks only four weeks ago; she was on only two days; the boat was capable of holding in the cabin 75 passengers, or, on a pinch, by the aid of cots, 125, and the boat was allowed to carry 200 deck passengers; she was a sidewheel boat, and at the time of the mishap ran independent, though intending to go into the Red river trade as soon as the river raised.

The Trip.

The Stonewall left St. Louis Tuesday night, at about six o'clock, and having on freight and passengers, to prevent the crew from leaving she sailed to the other side of the river, having loaded at the foot of Elm street, and set sail from the Elevator at East St. Louis, on Wednesday morning at 3 o'clock. She first landed at Chester, Illinois, where she took in 800 barrels of flour on Wednesday forenoon, between 10 and 11 o'clock. Many of the deck passengers were laborers who had howled the night before along the doggeries of the Levee and taken their last spree on earth, and were bound for the New Orleans levees, to die beneath a weltering sun, or worse, to linger into eternity by fevers, disease, and pestilence. The boat next stopped at Grand Tower and took in 500 or 1000 bushels of coal, but no passengers, and her next stop was to have been at Cape Girardeau, from which the scene of the catastrophe is about fifteen or twenty miles.

The Place of the Catastrophe

is just below Harris' Landing, nearly opposite, not more than two hundred yards from the Missouri shore, and at a point in the river where the width is a mile and a half from shore to shore. When the fire first broke out the boat was three hundred yards from the shore, but by wheeling she landed on Tea Table Bar, just opposite Neeley's landing, about two hundred yards from the shore.

The Scene.

It beggars description, words fail—imagination is at fault. Two hundred and eighty souls ushered into eternity. A blazing fire behind them, and a death amid fiery waters before them. It was about half past six in the evening. In the cabin the supper table was thronged. Some had left and were smoking their evening cigars—others chatting near the stove. Few were on deck, for the night was dark and the air chilly and piercing. Down on the deck a motley crowd of a hundred and fifty emigrants and working people were gathered. Many had eaten their supper; others were taking their last mouthful, when a small blaze, not larger than your hand, broke out on a pile of hay, and a solitary deck hand ran forward and cried. "Fire! fire!" From mouth to mouth the soul-stirring cry ran, and in a moment the deck passengers were palsied with fright and desperate with excitement. Hardly heard in the cabin, the first cry was regarded only as a ruse—perhaps a row among the deck passengers; some were a little full of liquor—then in a second twinkling came the second cry—a yell, a maddening, deafening yell of "Fire! fire! fire!" that pierced the deck, and rang through the ears of the supper eaters like a death knell. Now there could be no mistake. It was no foolishness now. That cry meant life or death, and every one felt it. To the upper deck, to the cabins fore and aft, people ran. Panic, fear, and frenzy ruled the hour. There were seventy-five life-preservers in the state rooms, but only one man secured one. There was a yawl, but some of the deck passengers seized it, and, without oars, indiscriminately piled in and paddled ashore with their hands. From the small blaze on the hay near the boiler deck the fire spread to the coal oil, and the whole ship was in a blaze. The boat was loaded with bacon and other solidities, and the flames spreading with fearful rapidity soon found the solid combustibles, and an intense heat was generated.

Statement of Elisha P. Watson, Carpenter of the Steamer.

The first I knew of the fire was thus:—The officers, including myself, had just sat down to supper, and we heard one of the negroes call out "Fire, fire, the boat's afire." The mate said, "If that ——nigger doesn't stop hollering, I'll kill the son of a gun." The mate was irritated, as a negro had given a false alarm of fire once before. A second or two after this there was a cry of fire again, intermingled with a sound of excitement and confusion, and every one at the table was instantly conscious that peril existed. We all jumped up from our chairs and scattered. I ran to the forward steps, and descended amidst a wild stream of passengers, officers, and crew—one madly rushing, struggling, closely jammed mass, impelled by a common desire, and only desire—to escape from the horrors of a burning Mississippi steamer. I saw the fire—we could all see it—gathering headway rapidly, as some of us had seen it before on other boats, and as all had read of it. The boat was under way, with the wind from the south, blowing the flames rapidly from room to room and stanchion to deck. At the wheel was Ed. Fulkerson, who promptly rounded the boat to, and ran her up on a gravel bar as the only resort to save life. This bar or lump is near Tea Table, and just below the place called Neeley's. The fire was now making dreadfully quick headway, the wind blowing through the boat from the stern. The stage plank protruded over the guard about fifteen feet. I tried to get others to help me in launching it overboard, but no attention was made to my request.

I couldn't get 'em to hear to anything; they were panic-struck and jumping and tearing and struggling and running over one another; I was tumbled over on the deck and trampled on 'till I hardly felt any breath in my body; I got up as soon as possible and threw off the heavy coat I had put on previously, ran along the stage, as I thought this the only chance for my life, and jumped into the river; the water was deep and I couldn't swim, but I got hold of what seemed to me to be a bundle of clothes; the boat was about 200 yards from the bank of the river —the Missouri side—and I was trying to get more as quickly as practicable; the water was almost alive with people, mules, and horses; the mules were loose previously on the deck, and some one I suppose cut the horses loose, and the turmoil drove them overboard. The bundle of clothes I struck didn't support me well, and I went for a ladder. Grasping the ladder was a negro. He kept turning it round and round, until I thought I would be lost, and I called to him, "For God's sake, don't keep turning the ladder, and we'll both get ashore!" He must have been out of his wits, for he kept turning the ladder, fell off, and went under. I made a dash for a bale of hay, and got on it. The band burst, and the hay bale fell to pieces. I then got a small board under each arm, and by this means and a good deal of kicking up of my heels, got to the bank. I was almost too exhausted to stand, and a kind farmer came along and helped me to his house close by, where I received much attention. While I was in the water I saw a woman drown right alongside of me, but I could not help her. She was an Irish woman, and had been a passenger on the deck. The shrieks and cries of the people drowning, or about to go under, were heart-rending, and made me almost crazy. One of the most terrible sights I ever saw was a drowning child. It came floating past me, but I saw only the little hands and wrists raised, and I thought her last and smothered words were "mother, mother." Her lips, head, body, so soon to be cold and lifeless, were floating, sinking beneath the rushing waters. When I was struggling towards the shore, I overtook Vandevcort, one of the "strikers." He was saved and I saw him get off the Belle Memphis at Grand Tower. I believe the officers and cabin crew numbered about 65, and roustabouts and firemen 50. Chas. Williams, deck hand, was saved, and another deck hand I know of, but forget his name. John Bernethy, a deck hand, I think is lost. I heard Captain Fulkerson, the pilot, say the last he saw of Captain Thomas Scott, commander of the boat, and Captain J. C. Dowty, of New Orleans, they were together on the boiler deck. Captain Scott had a ladder, the same I saw the negro drowned from.

The disaster happened at 6 o'clock in the evening. The Belle Memphis bound to St Louis came along at 11 o'clock. This boat made rapid work of getting us all on board—the number was small in contrast with the total number that had been on the Stonewall—and under Captain Crane's directions the officers and crew made us feel as comfortable as possible.

A stern-wheeler bound down, supposed to be the Submarine No. 13, passed the boat while she was burning. [Mr. David R. Powell, one of the owners of this steamer, states emphatically that it could not be the Submarine No. 13—that her commander, Captain Washington, is a humane man, and would be one of the last in the world to pass a vessel in distress without affording assistance. We know Captain Washington, and dismiss the report with the belief that Captain Powell is right.—Rep.]

Mr. Watson concludes his narrative by stating that the following are the only parties from the burned steamer that he knows of as having come up on the Belle with him:—Fulton, engineer; Ed. Fulkerson, pilot; two deck hands; one negro; Mr. Phelps, a passenger, who went directly to the Southern Hotel; one German; and lastly, two deck hands badly burned. Mr. Phelps is of Shreveport.

CRIME.

Arrest of a Bigamist.

Our readers will remember a sad case of suicide at Media, Pa., recently reported in our columns. The suicide was a woman who had been married by one James Dougherty, and been subsequently deserted by him. He had taken with him several hundred dollars, the result of careful frugality and years of toil by his wife as a servant before he married her.

Dougherty came to New Castle, in this State, and married a young woman with whom he sailed on a bridal tour to Boston, the expense being, of course, borne by his real wife's money. When the knowledge of his actions came to his wife, she immediately took a dose of poison, from the effects of which she died.

Dougherty was not heard of for some time afterwards, but for some time past has been skulking about Chester, Pa. As the second marriage took place in this State, it was against our laws the crime was committed. Mayor Valentine, hearing of his whereabouts, issued a warrant for his arrest. He was accordingly arrested on suspicion by the Chester police, and subsequently transferred to the officers of this city. He had a hearing before Mayor Valentine on Thursday, and was held to bail in the sum of $1000 to answer the charge, and in default was sent yesterday to New Castle jail to await his trial.—*Wilmington Commercial of Saturday.*

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 1—11 A. M.—To-day is a holiday in the stock market; the Exchange is therefore closed.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1—11 A. M.—Cotton opens firm; middling uplands, 12@12½d.; middling Orleans, 12¾@12¾. The sales are estimated at 15,000 bales. Red Western wheat, 9s. 2d.@9s. 3d. Other articles are unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1—1 P. M.—Breadstuffs quiet. Lard flat and unchanged.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	187½	Western Union Tele.	36¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	29	Tol. and Wab. R. R.	63
Ph. and Rea. R.	95¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	67½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	90¾	Mil. and St. Paul pf.	79¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86¾	Adams Express	57
Chi. and N. W. com.	67¾	Wells, Fargo	19
Chi. and N. W. pref.	83	United States	58½
Chi. and R. I. R.	102¾	Tennessee 6's, new	53¼
Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch.	85	Gold	128½
Pacific M. S.	58½	Market weak.	

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Nov. 1.—The market for Beef Cattle was exceedingly dull to-day, and prices of all descriptions have declined fully ½ cent. per pound. The receipts were large, reaching 3443 head, but the general quality of the offerings was inferior. Choice may be quoted at 8¼@9; prime at 7¾@8¼; fair to good, 9@7; and common at 4@6c ₱ lb., gross, as to quality. The following sales were reported:—

Head.
117 Owen Smith, Western, 7@8½.
125 A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 7@8½.
43 Daengler & McCleese, Western, 6@7¾.
144 P. McFillen, Western, 6@8.
130 Ph. Hathaway, Western, 7@8¾.
196 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 7@8.
130 James McFillen, Western, 8@8½.
102 E. S. McFillen, Western, 7@8½.
100 Ullman & Bachman, Virginia, 7@9.
236 Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 7@8½.
150 Mooney & Smith, Western, 7@8½.
120 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6@7½.
40 H. Chain, Western Penn'a, 5½@6½.
120 John Smith & Bro., Virginia, 7@9¼.
100 J. & L. Frank, Virginia, 6½@8.
70 H. Frank, Virginia, 6@7.
100 Hope & Co., Virginia, 6½@8.
20 M. Dryfoos & Co., Western, 6@6¾.
145 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Virginia, 6½@8½.
80 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6@7.
36 B. Baldwin, Chester county, 6@8.
53 J. Clemson, Western, 6@7½.
38 B. Branson, Chester county, 6½@7.
57 Blum & Co., Virginia, 6@8.
60 James Hull, Western, 6@7.
47 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 6@8.
46 A. Kimble, Chester county, 6@7¼.
24 L. Horne, Delaware, 5@6.
68 S. Frank, Western, 6@7.
20 John Christy, Western, 6@7.
38 S. Blumenthal, Virginia, 5½@6¼.
36 Thomas Duffy, Virginia, 4@7½.
9 Jesse Miller, Chester county, 7@8.
56 John McArdle, Western, 5@7½.
20 J. Latta Steward, Chester county, 5@7¼.
100 Ellenger, Western, 6@8.
74 George Stewart, Western, 6@6¾.
18 P. Duffy, Western, 5½@6.
102 R. Mayne, Virginia, 4½@7½.
18 B. McGarvey, Western, 5½@7.
54 C. Welker, Virginia, 5½@6½.
40 M. Ketter, Western Pennsylvania, 5@6.
18 J. A. McPetters, Western Pennsylvania, 4½@5½.
15 J. A. Alexander, Delaware, 4½@5½.
21 J. Gorthrop, Chester county, 6¼@7½.
10 Preston & Saunders, Chester county, 6½@7½.

Cows and calves are firmer, and prices have advanced. 150 head sold at $50@90. Springers sold at $45@65.

Sheep are steady at last week's quotations; 7000 head changed hands at the Avenue Drove Yard at prices varying from 5 to 6¾ ₱ lb. gross.

Hogs are active and prices are well maintained; 3398 head sold at the Union Drove Yard at $14@15 ₱ 100 lbs. for corn-fed.

—Mr. Mason, of Virginia, the associate hero of the Trent affair, is not aristocratic in his appearance and manners. He drives daily to Alexandria in an old market wagon, and dresses in a style not differ[illegible]

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Secretary Belknap Takes the Oath of Office—Forthcoming Statement of the Public Debt—A Reduction of $7,000,000 During October.

Boutwell's Financial Policy—The New York Assistant Treasurership—Canadian Nabobs Settling in Washington—The Commissioner of Pensions' Report.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New York Assistant Treasurership.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Hon. Mr. Falger, a leading politician of New York, will probably accept the office of United States Assistant Treasurer at that place. Secretary Boutwell has found great difficulty in finding a person to take it, but it is understood that it is now fully settled.

The Public Debt Statement

will be issued to-day. It will show a reduction of seven millions for the month. The gold balance is one hundred and seventeen millions; currency seven millions.

Boutwell's Policy.

It is the intention of the Secretary to continue the purchase of bonds and sale of gold straight along, unless prevented by the action of Congress.

Reciprocity.

The Canadian lobby are making preparations to secure the negotiation of a new reciprocity treaty at the coming session.

Canadian Nabobs.

Several leading men belonging to the Canadian Government are here, and have rented sumptuous apartments, where they propose to give dinners in grand style.

The Commissioner of Pensions' Report.

The forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Pensions will show a vast amount of work done. During the past year 37,721 new claims were allowed, amounting to $2,993,773·83. The number of pensioners on the rolls on June 30 was 185,125, and the amount of military pensions paid during the past fiscal year was $27,972,868·04. During the year 539 new naval claims were allowed, amounting to $51,083·50. The naval roll, on June 30, embraced 2838 pensioners, and the aggregate amount of naval pensions paid during the year was $430,016·04. The total amount paid for pensions of all classes, including expenses of disbursements, was $28,122,884·08, an excess as compared with the preceding year of $4,411,-903·09, which will during the current year probably be increased to $5,000,000. The claims disposed of during the year amounted to 43,713, of which 37,108 were admitted and 6605 rejected. There are 62,101 cases yet to be disposed of. Daniel F. Bakeman, the only Revolutionary soldier who was on the pension rolls at the date of the last annual report, pensioned by special act of Congress, died on the 5th of April. There are 887 Revolutionary widows on the pension rolls. In the bounty land division there were issued during the year ending September 30, 1869, 1650 land warrants, covering 240,040 acres of the public domain.

The Pacific Railroads.

The report of the commissioners appointed to examine the Pacific Railroad was laid before the President this morning. The commissioners say the road is as good as any new road that has ever been built, but they estimate that it will require $579,650 to complete the Central Pacific, and $1,585,100 to complete the Union Pacific. The Central Pacific has about four and a half millions of bonds on deposit here, and the Union Pacific about one million and a half. Both roads will ask leave to withdraw all the amount of bonds above what it is estimated will be necessary to complete the roads.

Army Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The War Department orders a detachment of one hundred recruits to be sent from the barracks at Newport, Ky., to Fort Randall, Dacotah, and detachments of recruits of convenient size to be sent from Fort Columbus, New York, to Forts Stevenson, Riel, and Sully, Dacotah, all for assignment to companies belonging to the 22d United States Infantry.

Secretary Belknap Takes the Oath.

Mr. Belknap made his appearance at the War Department about 9 o'clock this morning, and a few moments afterwards the oath of office was administered. At 10 o'clock the officers on duty at this station called on the new Secretary and were personally introduced by General Sherman.

Obituary.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 1.—Hon. Sherwood Sterling, President of the City National Bank of Bridgeport, died last evening.

PULASKI, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Captain Stephen Cornell, of the revenue cutter Chase, died at Ogdensburg on Sunday morning. He was a resident of that village.

Suicides.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—Aaron Nathardt, aged eighty-eight years, committed suicide in this city yesterday by hanging.

George Glenger, manager of the farm of Reverdy Johnson, in Baltimore county, committed suicide on Saturday by hanging.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Nov. 1, 1869.

If the principle be sound that "the worth of a thing is what it will bring in the market," money is worth from 7 per cent. on call all the way to 20 per cent. on time contracts, and scarce at any price, considering the wants of the market. There was quite a spirited demand this morning, especially for discounts, the rates for which are quite firm, thought not materially different from those which ruled during last week.

We quote "on call," with Government collaterals, at 7 per cent., and at 9@10 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. First-class commercial paper is current on the street at 10 per cent., and at the banks the figures are not much under that scale.

Gold opened weak again after the upward movement of Saturday, the first sales being made at 128¾, and dropping before noon to 128¼, a decline of ½ per cent. since Saturday.

Government bonds are quiet in our market, but prices are quite steady, having swerved from the course of a [illegible]

The Stock market was more active, and prices were firmer. State loans were neglected. City sixes were steady, with sales of the new issues at 100¼@100¾.

Reading Railroad was rather more active, but not so strong, selling at 48@48¼, b. o.; Camden and Amboy Railroad was taken at 120. 56 was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 42 for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 52¼ for Minehill Railroad; 39 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 37½ for Catawissa Railroad preferred; and 28 for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

In Canal shares the only transaction was in Lehigh Navigation, which sold at 34.

In Bank, Coal, and Passenger Railway stocks no sales were reported.

—THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA is now issuing certificates payable at the office of Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., of London. This arrangement is made to meet the wants of our exporters, who, as a general rule, draw against shipments of grain or petroleum. European bankers prefer having the insurance in their own hands, or arranged in the above manner.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	85⅜	100 sh Read R.	b30.	100	48⅜
$5000 do	100⅛	100	do	c.	48⅛
$500 do	100⅛	100	do	2d.	48⅛
$1000 N Penna 6s	88½	100	do	48	1-16
$1000 Leh V new bs.		100	do	b30.	48¾
reg.	95	500	do	s.	48
11 sh Cam & Am.	120¾	200	do	85wn.	48
8 do	120	100	do	2d.	48
10 do	3d. 120	200	do	s.b30.	48 3-16
20 sh Empire Tr.	51	100	do	b30.	48 3-16
30 sh Leh N St.	b60.	100	do		48
lots	34	400	do	2d.	48
100 sh Reading R

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

FRAUD IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., called attention, in his paper read before the Social Science Association on Wednesday last, to a danger which a large number of our thinking men perceive, but which, as it is not a constant but an intermittent danger, presenting itself only at intervals of four years, it will probably be difficult to get the country at large to fix its attention on, much less provide against. It was brought into notice, not first, but for the first time prominently, by the way in which the Democrats carried this State for Seymour and Hoffman at the last Presidential election; and the exposure of the frauds which they perpetrated on that occasion was mainly valuable as an indication, not of Democratic depravity—we knew all about that before—but of the evils attendant on the present mode of electing the President.

Nobody needs to be told how the present system of choosing the Electoral College by the popular vote, and leaving the college to choose the President afterward, has degenerated into a sorry farce. The Electoral College has now nothing whatever to do with the choice of the President, beyond carrying the result of the popular vote to the State capital to be counted and recorded. The people in reality choose the President directly, and simply use the electors, provided for by the Constitution, as messengers. But here comes the mischief of the thing. The vote in each State simply goes to elect the electors, one for each Senator and Representative sent to the State by Congress; and these electors always represent simply the State majority. If the Democrats poll one thousand more votes than the Republicans at any Presidential election in this State, it does not give them simply little over half the State vote for the President—it gives them the whole of it. The minority disappears from view, and has no further part or lot in the election; it does not go to help the vote of either candidate in any other State, as it would if the President were elected by the direct vote of the whole people. The contest in each State at the Presidential election therefore decides which of the two great parties shall cast the whole State vote. If one side of them wins in this State by *one vote*, it obtains thirty-three votes in the Electoral College; and thirty-three votes are a great deal. They may, or a much smaller number might, any day, turn the scale. It will thus be seen at a glance that the temptation to fraud is enormous, and we all know that the facilities for frauds are enormous, and increase in all the large cities. The Democratic managers may, at any Presidential election in which the contest is close, win the day by simply doing enough personating, and repeating, and forging, and ballot-stuffing here to carry this State or Pennsylvania over. They might in this way neutralize the whole honest vote of Ohio, or Minnesota, or California; the fact that they had done so might be notorious, but for offenses of this sort there is absolutely no constitutional remedy. Ohio or Minnesota or California thus cheated out of the legitimate result of her majority would have nowhere to go for redress. Even if there were a tribunal competent to hear such a plaint, party passions would run far too high to render it possible for it to decide it. There would be but one alternative open—fighting or submission, and as men do not lightly enter on civil war, the victims of the fraud would probably—may we not say will probably?—for some time, at least, sit down under it patiently. The Democrats know this, and we have little doubt will govern themselves accordingly. If it should ever appear, and it may appear any day, that the vote of New York or Pennsylvania is all that is needed to put the Democratic candidate in the White House, we may feel sure, judging from what happened last year, that it will be secured for him to a certainty. Supposing it to be done, and supposing the whole country to know it, what should we do? This is a good question for people to ask themselves, and the time to ask it and get the answer ready is now, in the midst of peace and quietness, and not after it comes up and presses for instant solution.

Suppose, on the other hand, that the President were elected, as many people would like to have him, by the direct popular vote, and the victory be thus awarded to the candidate obtaining a majority of the total vote of the Union. Suppose the contest should be, as it may be at any time, very close, and the majority claimed were not over ten thousand votes; and suppose that we had positive proof that this majority had been obtained by the forcible driving away of the weaker party from the polls in such States as Texas, or Arkansas, or Georgia—what should we do about it? Should we quietly install this product of ruffianism in the White House, and go on as if nothing had happened, thus tempting the perpetrators into a repetition of it every four years ever after? Does not the mere asking of such a question suggest a difficulty of the most awful kind to every thinking man?

How, then, are we to conjure away this shape of dread which now hangs constantly before our eyes? There is only one way, as Mr. Adams pointed out on Wednesday, and that is by breaking up each State of the Union into equal electoral districts, but so small that frauds perpetrated in any one spot would only affect at best a small number of votes. At present, each State constitutes for the purposes of the Presidential election a district in itself of enormous size, which can be lost or won by a single throw. Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, as a result of his examination of the New York election frauds, introduced into the House last session an amendment to the Constitution which provides that each State shall be divided into the districts, each containing as nearly as possible the same amount of population. In this way, when the Ring began to cheat, instead of being able to carry the whole State by cheating in three or four wards of this city, they would, at most, only gain one or two Presidential votes by it; while to secure the whole vote of the State they would have to cheat in thirty-three different places. Whatever defects this plan may have, it is safe to say a better one could not be hit upon, and we trust Mr. Lawrence, or some one else, will not let it rest when Congress meets. There is time, slow a process as amending the Constitution is, to push through an amendment of this kind before the next Presidential election, and nobody can doubt who examines the political horizon at all keenly, that in 1872 we may need such an amendment badly.

CANADIAN CONSOLIDATION — OUR NORTHWEST FRONTIER.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The affairs of the New Dominion appear to be blooming into importance, both at home and abroad. Our telegrams from Ottawa inform us that the Cabinet has been reconstructed after a slight ministerial crisis, a matter of very great interest to the provincial politicians and placemen, but in reality of slight consequence to any one else. Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have all got plenty of places. There is a premier and ministers and secretaries as usual, and with all the old familiar names. Canada is not very productive in the matter of statesmen. Earl Granville, Colonial Secretary, has forwarded a despatch from Downing street, London, to the Canadians. The Earl wants the colonists to look to the northwest, and confederate British Columbia with the territory of the Dominion. The despatch of Earl Granville would be of consequence for the consideration of the United States Government, were it not for the facts that the people of British Columbia do not wish to be confederated; that the Canadians do not possess the official talent requisite to insure such a consummation, and that the position assumed many years since by the late Lieutenant-General Scott on the subject of the San Juan Island possession and the navigation of the Haro channel will always render such a movement objectionable to the American people living under our flag. Earl Granville looks to the establishment of a "British line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans," and the founding of what he terms a "San Francisco of British North America," of which, perhaps, in our anticipation, Prince Arthur may become the king, and that at a day not very far distant. This matter requires a very serious and early attention on this side the line.

By the Atlantic cable we learn that a most estimable lady philanthropist is about to set sail from England with a ship load of female emigrants for Canada. Here is just the casual fortunate point of neutralization of Earl Granville's North American diplomacy; for President Grant has merely to give the wink to some of the gallant Irish veterans in New York and "off they go" to Canada, annex the whole territory, marry every one of the emigrants, and bring the whole lot, politically and with his "arm around her waist," after the fashion of Rory O'More, into the Union before his lordship has had time to receive the executive reply of Premier McDonald, unless he transmits it by the cable, and even on "that line" an Irishman running for a wife may be too quick and full of electricity for him. Canada is in danger again.

LOG-CABIN JOURNALISM.

From the N. Y. World.

When American journalism was very young and very verdant, or, as the laureate puts it,

> "In such a time as goes before the leaf,
> When all the wood stands in a mist of green
> And nothing perfect,"

political newspapers had an absurd notion that elections were materially affected by their spasmodic utterances on the two or three days which preceded the actual voting. Instead of devoting themselves to steady and sound arguments all the year round addressed to the political reason of their readers, they prepared to kindle, so far as a lavish use of superlative adjectives and large type could do it, their political passions. That was the time when they chose to precipitate upon the community the most outrageous slanders which scurrility could collect or malice invent against the candidates of the other party. The nomenclature of zoology and of entomology was raked to find epithets suitable to the champions of the other side, while the martyrology and the lives of the saints furnished but faint shadows of the glories of one's own. Typography soared into ornithology to express jubilation over victory or to add a sting to defeat. Voters were assured that the fate of their country and mankind was to be decided by the choice of the pound-master of Podunk. On the day of election, and for a day or two before, what spells, what conjurations, and what mighty magic editors invoked! "Vote for Stiggins." "Beware of Roorbacks." "Another Lie Nailed." "Is Podsnap a Pickpocket?" "How About that Two Dollars?" "Rally! Rally!" "Freemen, to the Polls." Such were the taking titles which the journalists of that era prefixed to their discourse of reason.

But, when men of more sense and higher culture began to enter the business of journalism, it came to be seen how utterly futile as well as how offensive such a style of controversy was. It was seen that the votes of men were influenced, not by howls and hurrahs uttered upon the eve of an election, but by their own reflections upon facts and arguments submitted to them fairly and dispassionately. Most journals have conducted themselves accordingly, and, but for one exception in the press, the voters of New York would only recall the hortatory shrieks we have been describing as a dim memory of their boyhood.

That exception, of course, is the *Tribune*. The political revivalist who conducts it is still true to the traditions of his youth, and persists in regarding his readers as a pack of imbeciles. As when the uncertain bees wander homeless in the air: the maid-servant issuing from the kitchen soothes their souls and invites them to repose with wild demoniac dances and frantic percussion of the trite tin-pan. Not otherwise does Horace Greeley toss his hoary locks and pound his clattering *Tribune* when the lax radical hesitates to rush to the poll. Without prejudice to the normal inventiveness of the *Tribune*, it is safe to say that just before every election, and particularly just now, it outdoes even its usual self in the recklessness of its statements, the gross absurdity of its aspersions, and the chaotic riot of its rhetoric.

Part of this is perhaps due to the fact that the thus howling Horace is himself a candidate for office. Having accepted a nomination for a comparatively small office just after declining the shadow of a nomination for a larger one, and begging everybody not to think of nominating him for anything, it is natural that the ridiculous figure he would cut in case of defeat should force itself upon the blunt perceptions of a Greeley and madden him. But a man whom the prospect of defeat excites to such absurd demonstrations has no right to enter a contest. And the loathsome spectacle which the *Tribune* at the present time exhibits to mankind is an excellent reason, if any more reasons were needed, why journalists should not be office-seekers. No editor who contemplates the attitude of Horace Greeley but will pray to be forever delivered from a like one.

THE STEAMBOAT CALAMITY ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Mississippi river has added another to the innumerable horrors of which from time to time it has been the terrible scene. The late disaster—the burning of the steamer Stonewall on Thursday—was perhaps the most fatal in results, as well as the most horrible in its details, which has been recorded for many a day. Out of two hundred and fifty people on board that unfortunate boat only about thirty-eight are positively known to be saved. The rest met an awful death, either by fire or drowning. There appears to be no doubt about the cause of the conflagration. Some deck passengers were playing cards, and the candle communicated with the hay which formed a large part of the cargo, and in an incredibly short space of time the whole boat was in flames, and the terrified passengers were rushing for safety into the turbid stream to escape death in one shape only to meet it in another but less cruel one. Any chances of escape by the ordinary means of boats and life-preservers there were none, for there was but one small boat on board, and, as far as we know, there were no life-preservers at all.

With the recklessness which prevails on the Mississippi steamboats, the most reckless mode of travel of all the loose and dangerous systems for which this country is proverbial, the safety of human life was the last thing thought of. When we consider that the steamboat was only two hundred yards from the shore, and was beached in six feet of water at the time when the direst scenes of the tragedy occurred, we can readily imagine how the presence of any appliances for safety might have mitigated the extent of the calamity. But there were none. Travel on the Mississippi is the same to-day that it was twenty years ago—a trap for the unfortunate traveller, for whom the chances of life and death are dependent upon a rough, ill-disciplined crowd of deck hands and a corps of indifferent officers without one drop of the milk of human kindness in their composition.

Italian Industry.

From the London Spectator.

It is hard for the Englishman who traverses the Italy of to-day, and observes her people with unprejudiced eyes, to doubt that she must at no distant period regain much of her ancient riches. The elements of wealth are there in much abundance. We do not speak of her soil, although that of France is beside it but an ungenerous one, for some of the richest soils in the world belong to poverty-stricken races, and the owners of Australasia never accumulated a month's supply of food. Nor do we speak of what are called "natural resources," the mines and quarries and fruits and cereals in which Italy is so rich, for countries like India and Peru, which contain all the world contains, have often been filled with populations poor to hunger, and the lavishness of nature too often seems to paralyze the energy of man. We speak of a source of wealth which we have often heard mentioned by shrewd Italians, and have recently watched closely for ourselves, the rare industrial faculty of the Italian people, a faculty which, once put forth, must result in great accumulations. The prejudice of Englishmen as to the laziness of Italians is a prejudice merely, though it is one not very hard to understand. The aristocracy was till lately indolent in the extreme, and the well-to-do middle-class is so still. Cut off by their foreign oppressors from all careers, except those connected with the Church or the public service, driven from commerce by ridiculous tariffs, habituated to economy, and full of that sense of enjoyment in existence which is felt to content only by the men of the South, and by them only when nature is visibly gracious—Arabs, Bengalees, and Peruvians, for example, are at heart melancholy people—the Italians with a little took to sauntering, to intrigue, and to half-humorous, half-satirical gossip, led lives without purpose or interest, and found in the absence of cares compensation for their neglect of duties. For the most part, the well-to-do lead those lives still, though a new crave for wealth, and indeed a new necessity for it, is gradually driving them out of their easy groove. Then the shop life of which the foreigner sees so much was, and in a less degree is, an apparently indolent one, Italians, like Turks, and, indeed, all Asiatics except the Chinese, "keeping shop" mainly with their heads, leaving work, as we regard it, to subordinates, and doing most even of their book-work after hours or in the early morning. Finally, the restrictions placed upon enterprise were so severe that it languished or died—in Naples, for example, during two generations there was but one investment for capital, State bonds, which rose, consequently, to 120—and work was almost unprocurable, or, when procurable, was paid for at rates which made industry seem a waste of time. It was pleasanter to lounge, or beg, or work sharply an hour a day, and very nearly as profitable; and the Italian, who has no instinctive impatience of doing nothing, and whose eyes, wherever he turns, are satisfied with beauty, accepted the fate which seemed to him at once unavoidable and endurable. He was aided by a temperance which is a wonder and almost a ridicule to men of the more exacting North, and which, if we read Roman stories right, must at some time have been forced on him by necessity. With food cheaper than it is anywhere in Europe—a Florentine, for example, can be well fed on fourpence a day—no Tuscan ever eats quite enough for health, and with wine almost for the asking, no Italian out of one or two occupations ever drinks. There was no necessity for labor, and no reward for it, and the Italian is not an Englishman or a Chinese, to work for work's sake. Even then, however, agricultural labor went on, and the cultivator contrived, by marvellous industry, to extract a crop so good that he could pay half to the owner yet leave himself a sufficient subsistence, terraced the hills, and—first cause of his beautiful climate—incessantly replanted the plains. In Italy alone the small culture has not swept away the trees, for the trees produce the rent.

Work came at last with the revival of enterprise, remunerative work, work with wages, and the Italian, after his siesta of centuries, took to it with his old activity and his old power of making the brain aid the hand. Everywhere the loungers without money disappeared. Milan, Florence, Ancona, Leghorn, Genoa are as busy as Northern capitals; and Naples, the city of the Lazzaroni, is a hive of workmen, who, though they still sleep in the heat, work on tirelessly from five till noon and from two till five at their occupations, and then again at home far into the night, work with a will and an energy equal to that of any ordinary artisans, though inferior, no doubt, to that of English navvies. Strange to say, too, the great curse of all Southern people—want of fidelity to their work—is little felt in Italy. The men take a pride, as of artists, in their labor, need little superintendence, and, as a rule, always do the very best, if not the very utmost, they can, and their best is very good. As builders they are unapproachable, by the testimony even of English engineers, while they display, wherever they get the chance, the faculties wanting to English workmen of all trades, innate taste and capacity for invention. M. Hausmann has had to import Italian workmen for his opera house, and wherever anything beyond industry is needed, wherever the workmen are required to be originators, they are at once forthcoming. Given a trade like the silversmith's, or the pearl-caster's, or any one demanding either an artist's eye or a special slight-of-hand, and six weeks' instruction suffices to secure men whose touch is in its way as perfect as that of a great sculptor. The result we hope to attain by technical education and art schools and cultivation generally has been attained in Italy without effort. Duties can there be entrusted to laborers which in England could be assigned only to the cultivated. In Venice, Salviati's foremen are men of genius. In Florence, men who cannot read are moulding the stone ornamentation for palaces. In Leghorn and Ancona, the shipyards are full of men in blouses who could plan a ship as well as the engineers who employ them. Common carpenters turn out wood carvings which make English connoisseurs stare, at prices which might make philanthropists wince. The workmen in this trade display a positive genius for furniture which will yet make it an important trade, were only foreign carriage more speedy and less expensive. In every branch of manufacture in which something is required beyond organization and machine-like industry, English capitalists may find in Italy an endless supply of labor such as they can discover nowhere else. A factory for shirtings would not pay, but a factory for the costliest velvets, the finest china, the most elaborate decorations, the most delicate instruments, would. The slightest cultivation would make Italian workmen the first in the world, as they were in the middle ages, and the cultivation is at hand. In the cities a passion for instruction has broken out, and in North and Central Italy the communes are meeting the demand most nobly, the single want being an adequate supply of teachers. In some towns the adults are thronging to night schools, as in Venice, where even the gondoliers are learning to read; and Florence, where unskilled laborers, cabmen, masons' assistants, and the like give two hours of their rest to learn to read and write, and record the calculations which even in the unlettered days they could always make. It needs but time and quiet to make education as universal in Italian cities as in Prussia; to make it a shame to be ignorant, a shame under which the children already wince, and there will be quiet. There is a new life among the people, and with it a new habit of order.

POLITICAL.

VOTE THE PEOPLE'S TICKET
IN CAMDEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.
For State Senator,
JAMES M. SOOVEL.
For Sheriff,
SAMUEL ARCHER.
FOR LEGISLATURE.
First District,
HIRAM MATTHEWS.
Second District,
JACOB HITCHENER.
Third District,
ANDREW D. TURNER.
Coroners,
JOHN D. SEYBOLD,
ENOS P. FUREY,
ROBERT CHEW. 10 21 12t*

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
OPENED THIS MORNING
Two Cases
MAGNIFICENT SILK-FACED
Corded Poplins,
Comprising the
NEW SHADE OF GREEN,
NEW SHADE OF BLUE,
NEW SHADE OF PURPLE,
NEW SHADE OF STEEL,
NEW SHADE SULTANA,
BROWNS, MODES, ETC.
200 YARDS 4-4 SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, REDUCED TO 87½ CENTS.

BLANKETS FOR HOTELS, ETC. ETC.
BLANKETS WHOLESALE.
BLANKETS RETAIL.
BLANKETS, ALL SIZES.
BLANKETS, ALL GRADES.
BLANKETS, ALL PRICES.
BLANKETS, COLORED AND WHITE.
FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH THE FINEST AND LARGEST BLANKETS.
ALSO, CRADLE AND CRIB BLANKETS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
10 16 smw PHILADELPHIA.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Die., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Medor Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
6 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
9 23 Second floor, and late of No. 55 S. THIRD St.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm3

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount the above Bonds at
85 CENTS AND INTEREST.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 4 1t2 31 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES BONDS
BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.
GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. COUPONS CASHED.
PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.
COLLECTIONS
MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11§ PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 1t2 31

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [12 2§

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Libera Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe. 1 2 tf

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
NOVEMBER COUPONS
AND
CITY WARRANTS
10 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

A Seven Per Cent. Gold Loan
$6,500,000.
THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY, now in successful operation from Kansas City to Sheridan, proposes to build an extension to Denver, Colorado. The Government has granted Three Millions of Acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado, which are mortgaged for the security of a loan of
$6,500,000.
This loan is secured in the most effectual manner. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will open the trade of the Rocky Mountain country and connect it with the great markets of the East. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market.
EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
The loan has thirty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, semi-annually, seven per cent.
The coupons will be payable semi-annually in either Frankfort, London, or New York, and will be free from Government taxation. The bonds for the present are sold in currency at 95, with accrued interest.
Circulars, maps, and pamphlets sent on application.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
No. 309 WALNUT Street,
10 27mwf 1m' PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at office. 7 1 6m

DREXEL & CO.
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 10 4

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26§

MILLINERY.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
NO. 726 CHESNUT STREET.
OPEN THIS DAY,
10 PIECES ROMAN STRIPED SATINS, at $2, $2 50, and $3 per yard; one dollar per yard below former prices.
40 PIECES SATINS, 16-inch, of all desirable shades, $1 50 per yard; reduced from $2.
16 PIECES BLACK VELVET, warranted all silk, at $4, $4 50, and $5; one dollar per yard below the real value.
Also, a full stock of all kinds of RIBBONS, SILKS, HATS, FRAMES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ETC. ETC.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
10 18 1m NO. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION.
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.
MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.
The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.
Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.
UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.
Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.
Polite Salesladies in attendance.
A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
9 3 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS
AND
GENTS' NOVELTIES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
5 27§rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam Tugs furnished at the lowest notice. [29]

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Shortly before midnight on Saturday a stable at Fifty-second street and Westminster avenue was consumed by fire.

—J. S. Hammond, who was arrested on the charge of forgery, escaped from Constable McGeegan on Saturday.

—At a late hour on Saturday night Thomas Stisty was knocked down at Eleventh and Federal streets, and robbed of $110.

—On Saturday night Coroner Daniels was notified to hold an inquest at Shur's lane and Ridge road, upon the body of John Towers, who was run over and instantly killed.

—David White, aged forty-five years, residing at No. 515 N. Twenty-fifth street, while at work on Saturday, at Tenth and Berks streets, had a leg fractured by the fall of a clay bank.

—About half-past 11 o'clock on Saturday night a deck hand, employed on an oyster boat at Spruce street wharf, fell overboard and was rescued from drowning by Officer Gillespie.

—Abram Roggenberger died suddenly, yesterday, in a drug store at Sixth and Girard avenue. The Coroner was notified. The deceased resided at No. 997 N. Sixth street. Mary Mills, aged 30 years, died suddenly at No. 212 Perry street, yesterday.

—About 7 o'clock on Saturday evening the Central Police headquarters, Fifth and Chesnut streets, made a narrow escape from destruction by fire. The flames originated from the flue leading from the furnace in the cellar. The fire was extinguished with a few buckets of water.

—Shortly after 11 o'clock on Saturday night last the carpenter shop of Thomas Taylor, in Frankford, was destroyed by fire. Mr. Taylor's loss on stock and tools is estimated at $4000, on which there is an insurance of $500. The building was owned by Lewis Bunse, and was not insured.

—On Saturday morning a number of gentlemen connected with the several railroad enterprises of New Jersey left Walnut street wharf, by the invitation of the authorities of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, to enjoy a trip over the road, and observe the improvements made and facilities offered by the completion of the several branches thereof. Since the consolidation and union of the several railroad interests of New Jersey, many gentlemen having a prominent interest in several of these roads had never had the opportunity of passing over the same, and the present was therefore not only an interesting occasion, but one of peculiar pleasure and gratification to all participants.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 129¼.

—There were 257 deaths in this city last week.

—During last month the public debt was re[duced] $7,863,882.

—[Je]ff. Davis has gone to his old home in Mis[sissi]ppi.

—[$]8,000 in treasure was shipped from San [Fran]cisco on Saturday.

—[$]2,[2]75,755 worth of real estate was sold in New York city last week.

—More rich mineral discoveries are announced in the Reese river districts.

—General Belknap will assume the active control of the War Bureau to-day.

—Belle Boyd, of secession fame, has been sent to the California State Insane Asylum.

—The first rail of the Williamette Valley Railroad, Oregon, was laid on Saturday.

—Ford's tobacco factory, at Richmond, has been seized for alleged frauds on the revenue.

—The Government sales of gold and purchases of bonds will be continued throughout this week.

—Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, says he will not call an extra session of the Legislature.

—$1,210,600 worth of fractional currency was printed last week, and $421,100 worth redeemed.

—A young woman named Bagler was found murdered near Shannon, Bland county, Va., last week.

—A colored nurse threw a child into the fire and burned it to death, in Bedford county, Virginia, on Saturday.

—The customs receipts at New Orleans, last month, exceeded that of any other single month since 1860.

—143,171 voters have been registered in New York for the election of to-morrow; a decrease of 30,515 from last year.

—Governor Geary has appointed Jacob W. Wiest Associate Law Judge of York county, vice Peter McIntyre, deceased.

—The first annual fair of the Central Agricultural Association of Alabama will be held at Selma on the 30th instant.

—The corner-stone of a new hospital for the use of the afflicted of all races, colors, and creeds, was laid at New York on Friday.

—The foundry and machine shop of Talbot Brothers, at Richmond, Va., were consumed on Saturday night. Loss, $165,000; no insurance.

—The report of the Commissioners who examined the Union and Central Pacific Railroads will be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior to-day.

—The wholesale liquor dealers of California have organized, favoring the enactment of a law compelling distilleries to pay the entire tax on distilled spirits.

—Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, has appointed Lot M. Morrill United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Pitt Fessenden.

—By the burning of the Licking County (O.) Infirmary, on Friday morning, ten persons lost their lives. The victims were demented patients, and were imprisoned in an upper story, and totally forgotten until it was too late to save them.

Foreign Affairs.

—It is rumored that Louis Napoleon is again sick.

—Czar Alexander will winter at Cowes and Nice.

—The Duke of Genoa's chances to wear the Spanish crown are growing stronger.

—General Fleury, the new French Ambassador to Russia, is on his way to St. Petersburg.

—Military operations against the Dalmatian rebels have been suspended, on account of a heavy fall of snow.

—The poll tax in Spain is to be abolished, and the civil salaries to be reduced 20 and the clerical salaries 30 per cent.

—The Italian Government reserves the right of rejecting such decisions of the Œcumenical Council as conflict with the laws of the country.

—The Spanish budget has been submitted to the Cortes; it estimates the receipts over the expenditures, for the current fiscal year, at £500,000.

—The paper found in a bottle, off the English coast, announcing the loss of the emigrant ship Weser, proves, on examination, to be a cruel hoax.

—The London *Times* editorially asserts that it is not the business of England to satisfy the Fenians, and that they would not be satisfied if Ireland was doubly confiscated for their benefit.

NAPOLEON.

His Disease Incurable—Startling News from the French Capital.

George Wilkes, Esq., writes from Paris:—

In my conversation with Segnard I learned something which you may possibly find to be of value. He directed my attention to a series of articles which had recently appeared in a French paper on the subject of the Emperor's health, and which he said had created considerable sensation. They were written (to his knowledge) by a man who had once been physician to the Emperor, a man of great ability but dissolute habits, who had lost his standing in society and his employment by the Emperor, but who, nevertheless, knew the latter's constitution well.

"This man," said Segnard, "has violated all professional obligations in these articles, and has disclosed the secret that the Emperor is suffering under an incurable disease, which must soon put an end to him."

"What do you call soon?" I asked.

"Well, certainly within six months," was the reply.

"And what is his disease?" I inquired.

"Fungus of the bladder," he answered.

This is a secret worth knowing, for the stock markets of all the world will be affected by the death of the Emperor of France. Segnard added that "doubtless the Emperor had been made acquainted with his fate, and was preparing for it as well as he could."

I remarked that it was a wonder he could live a week with such a secret on his mind, and an empire rocking on his back. He may, therefore, die at any time before New Year's day, at two or three days' notice. It is evident that these articles have not affected the Bourse, but the Doctor says the statement is not believed, as it appears in a bitterly radical paper, and the authorship of it is not known.

I have seen the rumors about China, but place no dependence upon them. G. W.

CRESWELL.

The Annual Report of the Postmaster-General.

The annual report of the Postmaster-General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, will show the following interesting facts, prepared by General Terrell, Third Assistant Postmaster-General:—

The number of stamps issued during the year was 421,047,460, the value of which was $12,742,568; the number of stamped envelopes issued was 78,079,850, amounting to $2,283,588; newspaper wrappers issued, 3,595,250, amounting to $71,905. Total number of stamps, envelopes, and wrappers, 502,722,560, the total value of which was $15,078,061.

The receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1869, as compared with previous years, were as follows:—Receipts, 1869, $18,344,510·72; 1868, $16,292,600·80; increase, 12½ per cent., $2,051,909·92. Expenditures, 1869, $23,698,131·50; 1868, $22,730,592·65; increase, 4¼ per cent., $967,538·85.

The money-order system was established November 1, 1864, at 141 post offices. During the period of eight months the issues of these offices amounted to $1,360,122·52, and the payments to $1,313,577·08. The gross receipts from fees, etc., were $11,536·40, and the expenses, $18,584·37; showing a deficit of $7047·97 for the fiscal year 1866. The issues at 473 offices were $3,477,259·28, and the payments were $3,903,890·92.

The receipts to the department were $3,580,306, and the expenses $2,806,427; yielding to the department a revenue of $773·879. For the fiscal year 1867, in 832 offices the issues were $9,229,327·72; payments, $9,071,240·73; receipts, $70,889·57; expenses, $4,462,896; revenue to department, $26,260·61. Fiscal year 1868, at 1223 offices, $16,197,858·47; payments, $16,118,537·03; receipts, $124,503·19; expenses, $70,348·04; revenue to department, $54,158·15. Fiscal year 1869, in 1468 offices the issues were $24,848,058·93; payments, $24,654,123·46; receipts, $176,247·87, and the expenses $110,694; gross revenue, $6,555,387. The present number of money order offices is 1685.

The report from the Dead Letter Office will show the following interesting facts:—The number of letters sent to the Dead Letter Office during the year was as follows:—Ordinary letters, 2,837,472; drop letters, 450,000; unmailable, 361,984; hotel letters, 26,528; fictitious letters, 17,417; registered letters, 35,762; returned from foreign countries, 62,003; foreign letters, 143,186; total, 3,952,862. Of the above number 18,227 were found to contain money, amounting to $94,710·95, in sums of $1 and upwards, of which number 16,187, containing $82,570·90 were delivered to the writers or persons addressed; and 2048 containing $12,040·05 were filed for reclamation by the owners or were outstanding.

Dead letters are retained four years for reclamation, and the money deposited in the Treasury. The number enclosing sums less than $1 was 14,323, containing $372·77, of which amount $278·39 was delivered to the writers, and $084·48 was filed for reclamation. The amount taken from dead letters and deposited in the Treasury was $14,485·63. The number of letters containing bank checks, drafts, deeds, letters of exchange, etc., received and recorded was 16,925; nominal value of same, $3,011,354·71, of which 15,286, the nominal value of which was $2,799,114·51, were delivered to owners, and 16,039 were returned or filed for reclamation.

Of the unmailable letters, 286,307 were detained for postage, not being prepaid as required by law. They were either wholly unpaid, not prepaid one full rate, or were stamped with illegal or revenue stamps; 70,429 were misdirected—the Post Office, State, or some necessary part of the address being omitted; 2678 had no address whatever, and 2570 were addressed to places were there was no mail service.

The amount realized by the sale of waste paper was $2067·05. This was formerly a perquisite of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, but has been cut off by Congress.

GENERALITIES.

An Audacious Fellow.

A thief recently entered the religious establishment for deaconesses, Rue de Reuilly, Faubourg St. Antoine, Paris, broke open a safe, and carried off 1700 francs. In the morning, while the whole house was in commotion, a letter arrived by post, addressed to the directress, in which the writer, after describing the means by which he had obtained an entrance to the premises, recommended that the walls should be raised, broken glass placed on the top, and two house dogs kept. He concluded by stating that he considers the theft as a loan, and that he proposes returning it, with interest, before Easter.

American Ingenuity in Russia.

We learn that General H. Berdan (whose sharpshooters gained for themselves a wide reputation in the late war) is now in St. Petersburg, Russia, engaged in building an immense armory for the manufacture of breech-loading rifles, which has been adopted by that Government as the national arm. While that establishment is in progress, Colt's Armory, at Hartford, Connecticut, is almost wholly employed in making the Berdan rifle. This remarkable success of an American, in competition with all the mechanical skill of Europe, is worthy of note, and may fitly excite national pride.

"A High Old Time."

Not many weeks ago a flatboat was floating down the broad bosom of the Father of Waters. It was night, and all on board save the pilot were wrapped in slumber. Silence reigned unbroken for hours. But finally a faint strain of music reached the watchful pilot's ear; it grew louder, and a cabin hove in view, through the open door of which men and women were seen flitting through the mazy dance. The boat glided on, the figures disappeared, and the sounds of music and mirth died out. Meanwhile the stars climbed higher and higher in the sky, and another festive cabin succeeded, and then another, and so on throughout the livelong night. "Wall," exclaimed the pilot, "this is the queerest country I ever did see, where at every house they have a fiddle and a dance!" But when the day dawned, and the pilot was enabled to recognize landmarks, he found that all night his boat had been floating in a great circling eddy, and that he had repeatedly passed the same house where the people were having a "high old time."

Not a Sinecure.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* used to keep a young man on its editorial staff to read poetical contributions and part his hair in the middle. His salary was forty dollars a week. His last quarterly report was as follows:—

TABLE 1—SCHEDULE A.

Number of pages of poetry received	17,864,213
Verses of poetry received	429,983,440
Lines of rhyme received	19,625,841,000
Lines of blank verse received	11,392,065,291

TABLE 2—SCHEDULE B.

Pieces rejected at sight	17,841
Illegible	214
Ill-spelled and grammarless	3,982
Plagiarisms	10,000
Suggested	24,617
From fair to average	122
Original and passable	000,000

The young man was worn to a skeleton. The editor sent him to Europe for the benefit of his health and abolished his office.

A Spicy Dialogue.

From the Boston Traveller, Oct. 26.

At the close of the Rev. Mr. Fulton's lecture last evening, at the Music Hall, the Rev. Gilbert Haven introduced him to several ladies who were upon the platform, among others to Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. That lady refused to shake hands with him, and said:—

"You profess to be a Christian minister, sir, and you have reviled woman."

"Better do that, madam," replied he, "than to revile Jesus Christ."

"I never reviled Jesus Christ," she said.

"You have done your best to do it," said he.

"Sir," she responded, "you have played the part of a dramatist and a buffoon."

"Madam," said he, "your birth, your education, and your position in society should have made a lady of you."

She replied, "Do you mean to say, sir, that I am not a lady?"

"I mean to say, madam," said he, "that you act like an outrageous scold."

At this point Mrs. Livermore and Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell took up the conversation, and Mrs. Howe withdrew.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....6 30 | MOON RISES.....2 21
SUN SETS.....4 57 | HIGH WATER.....12 34

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM W. PAUL, H. C. BUTCHER, S. E. STORES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Bushy, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Donau	Southampton	New York	Oct.	19
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Oct.	19
Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Oct.	19
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	20
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	20
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	21
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	23
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	Oct.	23
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	23
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Oct.	23
Cimbria	Havre	New York	Oct.	23
Paraguay	London	New York	Oct.	23
Leipzig	Southampton	Baltimore	Oct.	23
Nemesis	London	New York	Oct.	30

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool, via Hal	Nov.	2
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	Nov.	2
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	3
Berlin	Baltimore	Bremen	Nov.	3
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	3
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	4
Hudson	New York	Bremen	Nov.	4
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	6
India	New York	Glasgow	Nov.	6
Celtic	New York	London	Nov.	6
City of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	13

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Nov.	1
Hon. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Nov.	1
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Nov.	4
Morro Castle	New York	Havana, via Nas.	Nov.	4
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Nov.	6
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Nov.	20

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Ship Wyoming, Julius, Jr., Liverpool, Cope Bros.
Steamship Norman, Bogge, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Ital. brig Matilda, Cañero, Genoa, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Renslaw, Sylver, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Almon Rowell, Drisko, Portland, John Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr A. C. Page, Haley, Nevassa, Workman & Co.
Schr W. H. Westcott, Gandy, Lynn, J. Rommel, Jr.& Bro.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, Dighton, do.
Steamer John Walker, Davis, Providence, do.
Schr J. Cadwalader, Steelman, Salem, do.
Schr M. M. Merriman, Babbitt, Dighton, do.
Schr Marshall Perrin, Packard, Beverly, do.
Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, Providence, do.
Schr Henry, Dobbin, Bangor, do.
Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simpson, Salem, do.
Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, Portsmouth, do.
Schr W. W. Macy, Champion, Washington, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer W. Whildin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Mannnico, Claypoole, from Millville, N. J., with iron pipes to R. D. Wood & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 34 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Banner, Tunnell, 1 day from Indian river, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Jane N. Baker, Wilson, from New York.

BELOW.

Barque Lochee, from Gloucester, Eng.; brig Elgin, from Boston; and a loaded brig.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 30.—Five barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
Chard, with hay, for Philadelphia.
M. A. Brady, with stone, for Philadelphia.
M. A. Bully, with ore, for Bridgeton.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 30.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—
D. R. Graves; C. V. Houghton; Clinton; Van Buren; and Nightingale, all with coal for New York. L. S. C.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Foreign and coastwise arrivals for the month of October, 1869, as compared with the same period in 1868:—

	1869. For.	Coast.	Total.	1868. For.	Coast.	Tot.
Ships	2	..	2	3	1	4
Steamships	1	..	1	2	..	2
Barques	17	..	17	19	90	109
Brigs	19	19	38	24	39	63
Schooners	8	993	1001	10	1348	1358
Sloops	..	619	619	..	740	740
Steamers	..	312	312	..	402	402
Barges	..	844	844	..	737	737
Boats	..	720	720	..	1815	1815
Total	47	3507	3554	58	5172	5230

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LEWES, Del., Oct. 31. — The steamship Lawrence left for Boston at 10 A. M., with the steamship Wm. Kennedy in tow. The barque Onni, reported yesterday, went to sea at noon to-day; also barque Mary Rideout; brigs Tubal Cain and J. E. Brown.

At the Breakwater, brig Startled Fawn, and vessels reported last night. Wind NW. Thermometer, 34.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Chancellor, Collo, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 16th ult.
Ship Tamerlane, Sumner, cleared at New York 29th ult. for Bremen.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 30th ult.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 29th ult.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Mershon, hence, at Salem 29th ultimo.
Barque Ada, Murphy, hence, at Antwerp 18th ult.
Barque William, Harding, hence, at Brouwershaven 16th ultimo.
Brig Eudorus, Farr, from Portland for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 28th ult.
Brig H. C. Brooks, Briggs, hence, was up at Charleston 28th ult. for St. Mary's.
Brig Poinsett, Snow, at Havana 23d ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Catawba, Havener, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 28th ult., and sailed again next morning.
Brig Chanadock, of Philadelphia, bound south (so reported), was seen 24th ult. lat. 37, lat. 74.
Brig Crocus, Smith, hence for Portsmouth, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 29th ult.
Brig Etta M. Tucker, Tucker, unc., remained at Matanzas 22d ult.
Brig Doctor, hence, was in Kingsroad 16th ult.
Schrs Alice G. Grace, Gilchrist, and A. S. Simpson, Churn, sailed from New Bedford 29th ult. for Philadelphia.
Schr Rising Sun, Moore, sailed from Richmond 26th ult. for Philadelphia via Sandy Point.
Schr H. M. Conden, Conden, for Philadelphia, was loading at Wilmington, N. C. 28th ult.
Schrs Ira Bliss, Hudson, hence, at Providence 29th ult.
Schr Jane C. Patterson, hence, below Providence 29th ultimo.
Schrs Lady Ellen, Doughty, and Essex, Nickerson, hence, at Providence 28th ult.
Schr P. Boyce, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 28th ult.
Schr Gov. Cony, Erskine, sailed from Bristol 28th ult. for Philadelphia or Bangor, according to wind.
Schr Clara Merritt, Hand, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Haven 28th ult.
Schrs Westmoreland Rice, Village Queen, Tillotson; and Julia A. Crawford, Young, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 29th ult.
Schr James Barrett, Nickerson, hence, at Fall River 28th ult.
Schr Anna E. Safford, Hanson, hence, at Pawtucket 28th ult.
Schr Olive, Reynolds, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 27th ult.
Schrs Emma Bacon, Bearse, and Thomas N. Stone, Purvere, hence, at Boston 29th ult.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A new channel has been made near the Oyster Beds, opposite Cockspur Island, Savannah river, and buoyed out as follows, viz.:—
Entering buoy, red; lightvessel bearing SE. by E.; square beacon W. by S.
Oyster Bed buoy, black; square beacon bearing W. by S. ½ S.; Fort Pulaski SW. by S. ½ S.
Lower Dredge buoy, red; square beacon bearing S. by E. ¼ E.
Upper Dredge buoy, red; square beacon bearing E.; Fort Pulaski, S. by E. ½ E.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

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American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
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The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, November 4, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
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Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
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RAILROAD FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE undersigned grantee in trust, and as Special Master Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Southern District of Ohio, in the case of Charles Moran, Trustee, against the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad Company, pending in said Court in Chancery, by authority of the decree rendered in said cause at the October term thereof, A. D. 1869, will, on the first day of December, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of said Court, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, offer and expose to sale by public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, payable on confirmation of said sale by said Court, but not for less than the minimum sum fixed by said Court, namely—one million three thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars ($1,003,968). THE RAILROAD, OTHER PROPERTY AND FRANCHISES, INCLUDING THE FRANCHISE TO BE AND ACT AS A CORPORATION OF THE CINCINNATI AND ZANESVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY IN THE STATE OF OHIO. If no sale shall be effected at the time and place above designated, the biddings will be adjourned from day to day, or time to time, by proclamation, and pursuant thereto, will be continued to complete the sale. Possession of the premises to be delivered to the purchaser on confirmation and payment of the purchase-money—compliance in other respects with the terms of the order of sale by the purchaser being also required.
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SATURDAY, November 6, at 2 o'clock.
The last appearance in this city (positively) of the greatest living Concert Vocalist,
CARLOTTA PATTI,
(prior to her departure for the principal cities of the West)
At this only Gala Patti Matinee,
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI
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JOSEPH HERRMANNS,
The great German Basso.
Mr. COLBY, Musical Director and Conductor.
Admission One Dollar; reserved seats Fifty cents extra.
The sale of Seats will begin at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, November 3, at Trumpler's Music Store. 10 1

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DELIGHTFUL MYSTERY,
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Will make his reappearance
THIS MONDAY EVENING, November 1,
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Invented by himself, expressly to signalize his return to this hemisphere.
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Evening Telegraph

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1869.

CORRUPTION IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

Whatever else may be said of the elections in this country, they are remarkably free from the vice which has always prevailed to an alarming extent in England—the open purchase of voters. Nearly every other form of corruption is practised here to an alarming extent. Men are paid for the exertion of their influence in the election of delegates to nominating conventions, delegates are not unfrequently bought outright, or men may be hired to perpetrate frauds on election days, but direct bribes are rarely offered to any considerable portion of the mass of voters. In Rhode Island it is said that hundreds, and even thousands, of votes are sometimes purchased, and in one of the counties of New Jersey the same practice is occasionally resorted to; but these exceptions only prove the prevalence of the general rule of abstinence from this extravagant and foolish method of influencing elections. We fear that many of our modern politicians are not a whit more virtuous than the British candidates for Parliament. They do not hesitate to buy seats in the Senate from venal Legislatures, or to buy nominations; but the joint influence of laws prohibiting open bribery to voters, the conviction that a vast amount of money may be spent for that purpose without sensibly affecting results, and the superior virtue of the American people, enable them to present a favorable contrast with their British cousins, which is more apparent than real.

As they have no equivalent in England for our nominating system, the voters exercise in many boroughs the powers which are exercised here in part by delegates; besides, elections, which are so common and frequent in the United States, are comparatively rare in Great Britain. So that it is somewhat difficult to correctly estimate the extent of the criminality of the corruptionists of the two nations, but it is by no means improbable that in a given period, of say four years, more money is corruptly used to secure the nomination and election of Senators, Congressmen, Governors, legislators, and other officers in the United States than is expended in bribes by the candidates for Parliament in Great Britain. It must be confessed, however, that some of the contests in England are wonderfully expensive, and the investigations recently made by Parliament show that British voters have not yet been cured of the venality for which they have long been famous. It is only lately that a serious effort has been made to prevent the systematic purchase of seats in Parliament. The penalties inflicted were so slight as to purposely encourage the continuance of the practice, and one of the peculiarities of the British system was, that while the voter who received a bribe was subjected to punishment in case of conviction, the candidate who corruptly used money to secure his election was not liable to any legal, moral, or social accusation of criminality. To reform this evil a late British law prescribes the remedy of temporary disqualification; and the man who is convicted of having resorted to bribery cannot profit by his own wrong by holding a seat in Parliament. In this country the rigid application of a similar rule would do more to purify our politics than any measure which has hitherto been suggested. We, too, are guilty of the error which the British Parliament suffered to remain uncorrected up to a recent period. If a man buys a seat in the United States Senate, or buys an important nomination for a lucrative Row office, or a Governorship, or a legislative or Congressional position, we quietly permit him to enjoy the fruits of his iniquity, and pay a continual premium to rascality by suffering vice to stalk boldly into high positions of honor and profit. Skill in the arts of corruption is the most important qualification of many of the leading politicians of the day. This trait is condemned by public sentiment, but in the absence of legal correctives, popular indignation is powerless. The trail of the serpent will continue to be painfully apparent in many directions, so long as we permit men to hold offices obtained directly or indirectly by bribery.

Another feature of the new British system is that, instead of accusations of bribery being heard before a Parliamentary committee, they are investigated by a commission possessing powers similar to those exercised by judges of courts. The opportunities for smothering up inquiry are thus greatly diminished. The application of a similar rule here would go far to aid in the suppression of one of the glaring evils of the day. If it was fairly in operation, and a newly-elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania, for instance, was suspected of having paid members of the Legislature for their votes, this suspicion would be subjected to a judicial inquiry, and if it was found to be well-grounded, the aspirant for a seat in the Capitol building at Washington would be obliged to return to private life. We are now without a remedy against the corruption of legislators whose venality has become even more notorious than the venality of the electors of the worst districts of Great Britain. Experience has demonstrated that the check recently established in that country is equally necessary here. Congress could easily devise the necessary machinery for putting it in practical operation, so far as the election of national officers and representatives is concerned, and this example and aid would prompt the people to extend the reform to every ramification of our complicated political system.

THE SOLUTION OF THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

We have received from William Welsh, Esq., an interesting report of a visit made by him to the Santee and Yankton Sioux Indians, in Nebraska, which we regret that, on account of its length and the crowded state of our columns, we are unable to lay before our readers in full. Mr. Welsh makes a most gratifying exhibit of the progress made in Christian civilization by these tribes, mainly through the labors of Bishop Whipple and Rev. Mr. Hindman, of the Episcopal Church, who have labored among them with indefatigable zeal for some years past. The results achieved among these savages point to the true solution of the Indian problem, and prove the correctness of the opinions frequently advanced in these columns, that the only manner in which the red men can be saved from cruel extermination is to encourage them to settle down upon their own lands and work for their living in a decent and orderly manner. Almost without aid from the Government a few Christian men have accomplished wonders with these Sioux and Santee tribes, and it only needs that Congress should take intelligent action, by strengthening the hands of the President and removing the administration of Indian affairs out of the sphere of party politics, to produce like results among all the wandering tribes of the great West.

The first great task of the missionaries was to inspire the Indians with a correct idea of the value of labor, and to show them the real beauties of the Christian religion and the superiority of Christian civilization over the squalid poverty of their nomadic life.

Mr. Welsh describes the Santees of the Upper Missouri as having neat log huts, and as being engaged in the tillage of the ground, from which they have succeeded in getting good crops. They are much interested in the religious services, and the good influences of Christian instruction are apparent in their quiet and orderly lives, and in the disposition that they show to advance themselves in knowledge and in the arts of civilization. Some of them have been discouraged by the non-fulfilment of the promises made by agents, and they now all feel more or less unsettled by not possessing the land in severalty, and in the uncertainty of their situation. Their past experiences make them fear that they may be driven from their reservations and all their labor lost, and they are exceedingly anxious to have the ownership of the ground absolutely assigned to them, and to be supplied with stock and farming implements. If this is done, and the knavish agents, who are the main causes of most of our Indian difficulties, can be kept away from them, the example of these tribes will be of great importance in aiding the labors of those who are endeavoring to save from utter destruction the remnant of the red race that now exists on the great plains.

The winter is now near at hand, and it will be a comparatively easy task, if the proper means are used, to collect all or nearly all the Indians on reservations. They should be made to understand that the land is their own if they choose to take it and use it, and that no one will be allowed to interfere with them.

The President undoubtedly desires the welfare of the Indians, but his hands are tied, and he can really accomplish very little by himself, as Mr. Welsh plainly states that political influences have greatly retarded the work of civilization among the savages, and it is a disgrace to the nation that it should be so. As matters now stand the Indian ring has complete control of the Senate, and that body cannot be made to move in the matter of reforming existing abuses unless the voice of the people of the country is heard in a most emphatic manner. The nation owes it to itself and to the civilization and Christianity that it professes to represent, that a proper effort should be made to convert the Indians into orderly and law-abiding citizens. Outrages on their part must be suppressed and punished at all hazards, even if they are exterminated in the conflict, but that at least a remnant can be saved we sincerely believe, if the proper influences are brought to bear.

Mr. Welsh states that funds are needed to place the Sioux mission on a proper basis, and we hope that the money will be forthcoming without any difficulty. Millions of dollars are sent out of the country yearly for the purpose of Christianizing Africa, China, and other distant lands, while here at our own doors there is a missionary work to be performed that is fully as important as any. A few thousand dollars judiciously expended by such men as Bishop Whipple and his assistants will do more for the Indians than all the enormous expenditures of the Government, and those who give will have the assurance that it will, every dollar of it, be properly applied.

AFRICA.

Sir Samuel Baker's Expedition—Departure of the Bulk of the Force—The Explorers' Programme.

On October 9, says Reuter's Bureau, three several parts of Sir Samuel Baker's expedition had already left Alexandria for the rendezvous at Khartoum. The first departure took place about three months ago, when 1200 soldiers started from Cairo. This party will be joined by other troops, and on its arrival at Khartoum will form a small army of 2000 infantry, 250 irregular cavalry, or Bashi Bazouks, and three batteries of guns. The infantry will have to perform the whole journey on foot by short stages along the banks of the canal, and may be expected at Khartoum in December. This party was followed shortly afterwards by a quantity of merchandise, 400 camel-loads that was sent by the Korosko Desert to Khartoum, to be used for barter with the natives. In the middle of August a flotilla of thirty-five large barges and seven large river steamers nearly empty left Cairo, with orders to push on as fast as possible, so as to be able to ascend the Dongola Cataract before the waters begin to diminish. Last week news was received here that the flotilla had succeeded in ascending this formidable cataract, and will ere this have reached Khartoum. If these vessels had not succeeded in ascending the cataract the expedition would have been delayed till next year, for from Khartoum to Gondokoro the land is all marshy and perfectly impassable for troops; the vessels are therefore intended to convey the expedition between these two points of the expedition which will leave as soon as the two steel steamers built by Mr. Samuda arrive from England. The first party, under the direct command of Sir Samuel Baker, whose firman styles him "Governor-General of all the Provinces of Central Africa that he may succeed in annexing to Egypt," will leave here for Sonakin, and from thence cross the desert on dromedaries to Berber, where he will take steamer to Khartoum. Sir Samuel will be accompanied by Lady Baker, Lieutenant Baker, R. N. (nephew of Sir Samuel), and Dr. Gedge. He also takes with him some rockets and light guns for mountain warfare. The other parts of the expedition, under the temporary command of Mr. E. Higginbotham, civil engineer, who also has received a firman from the Viceroy, ordering all persons between Cairo and Khartoum to afford him every possible assistance, will take the Nile route as far as Korosko. Mr. Higginbotham is styled "engineer-in-chief to all the provinces of Central Africa about to be annexed to Egypt." He takes with him the two steel steamers, six English and forty Arab mechanics, and the rest of the baggage and merchandise for barter, and will have to ascend the Assouan Cataract, which at the present moment is an easy matter, on account of the high Nile, but if his departure is delayed much longer he will find it difficult to draw his heavily laden boats above the cataract. At Korosko Mr. Higginbotham will find about 2000 camels waiting, and he will at once strike across the desert to Abu Hamad, a journey of about eleven days, and thence, by Berber, along the banks of the river to Khartoum, sixteen days. At Khartoum Sir Samuel will resume the command of the whole expedition and go by the river to Gondokoro, up to which point there are luckily no rapids or falls. On the top of a mountain about sixteen miles to the south of Gondokoro, there is a large plateau, where Sir Samuel means to form his grand depot and first station. The position is very healthy, and the expedition is provided with a quantity of corrugated iron roofing on account of the periodically heavy rains that fall in this region. Here the real difficulties of the expedition begin, for a few miles further on commences the territory of the Barry tribe. This tribe is very warlike, jealous of strangers, and difficult to deal with; there is no practicable road through their country, and the Nile from this point to about ninety miles further up is impassable on account of the number of rapids and falls that abound there. It will therefore be necessary to make a road through this inhospitable country, and this will be the work of Mr. Higginbotham, while Sir Samuel Baker tries to bring the tribe to reason. Arrived at the point where it is supposed the rapids cease, one of the steel steamers will be put together, and Sir Samuel will proceed on an exploring expedition as far as the lakes. If he finds the river navigable, the other steamers will be contracted on his return, and he will proceed with a certain number of men to the lakes. He will establish fortified posts at every available spot, and set to work to subjugate the different tribes, and make them pay tribute to the Egyptian Government. In the meantime other troops will be forwarded from Cairo till he has enough men to man all these posts. At every post there will be a commercial depot, established under the management of a Copt, who will have to enter into relations through barter with the natives. All the soldiers chosen for the expedition are agriculturists, and they will have to cultivate farms round about the forts. They are provided with several qualities of cotton seed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OVERCOATS.

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Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, December 1.
Hev. ROBERT COLLYER, December 3.
MARK TWAIN, December 7.
DeCORDOVA, December 9.
WENDELL PHILLIPS, December 16.
Tickets at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 11 1 tf

☞ PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—WILLIAM L. DENNIS, Esq., has the pleasure to announce a course of four lectures, entitled the "PONEYVILLE LECTURES," the first of which will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, November 2, 1869, at the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS (large hall). Subject—"Dr. Dipps of Poneyville."
TUESDAY, Nov. 9.—"Our Church and Congregation."
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17.—"Social Fossils."
TUESDAY, Nov. 23.—"Mrs. Wiggins and her Party."
Tickets for the course, with secured seats.....$2 00
Single lecture, with secured seat.....75
Admission, 50 cents. Lecture at 8 o'clock.
Tickets can be had at Trumpler's music store. [10 28

☞ THE SCIENCE OF LIFE.—PROFESSOR JAMES McCLINTOCK, M. D., Commences his Popular Lectures, Illustrated with the OXY-HYDROGEN LIGHT, FRENCH MANIKINS, etc., In CONCERT HALL, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock, continuing every evening, closing Tuesday Evening, Nov. 9. Two Private Lectures to Ladies, Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, Nov. 3 and 6, at 3 o'clock. Two Lectures to Gentlemen, Saturday and Tuesday Evenings, Nov. 6 and 9. Admission—Course six lectures, $1; to each lecture, 25c. To be had at the Hall; Trumpler's, 926 Chesnut street; and Dr. McClintock's Office, 823 Race street. 10 27 5t

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 303 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for ONE SHARE OF NEW STOCK for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 30th instant.
Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscription, or in instalments of twenty-five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870.
Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.
On stock not paid in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed on instalments from date of payment.
Subscription Books will be opened October 1 and closed November 1 next.
10 8t3t CHAS. C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

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We have for sale a small amount of the (7) seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the West Jersey Railroad Company. This loan is for $1,000,000, and secured by first mortgage upon the road from Glassboro to Cape May, being thus amply secured. This Company is in a very flourishing condition, paying dividends at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and its stock is selling at 125 per cent. (@62½).
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We can recommend these Bonds with the greatest confidence, and will give any further information as to them, on application.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

My friend Horace B. Dick tells me that your paper recently intimated that if there was a politician in New Jersey more corrupt than myself you did not know it. Now, Mr. Editor, I think you have *"waked up the wrong passenger."*

I have been in politics for nearly twelve years, was a member of the New Jersey Legislature for four years, went into politics a poor man and am a poor man yet. I thrive best in opposition to what I be ieve to be wrong. It is the *live* fish that swims up stream. If I had chosen to sell my soul for place or gold, thrice I might have been a rich man, but I have always preferred sound sleep and a healthy conscience to being the servant of any combination of scoundrels to whom an honest man's reputation is only one of the counters with which they play the desperate game of politics.

The man who sat within easy reach of me went out of the State Senate worth $60,000. I went out of it not worth a dollar, not able to pay a mortgage on the house in which I lived for $2000. My enemies, too mercenary to understand that *honor* may be dearer ten thousand times than money, endeavored to ruin me with a charge that I made $50,000 out of the Senatorial fight in '66.

It was a wilful and wicked lie, and I have *outlived it.* I regret to be misunderstood by a paper that I have always regarded as a second New York *Tribune.*

The philosopher of the *Tribune* understands me, and will tell you whether I have been faithless to freedom, or have faltered in devotion to principle. When your Union League wanted me, I went through Pennsylvania for A. G. Curtin and *paid my own bills,* and in return was "suspended" by the neck by the League because I took five months to consider on the vote that made Hon. A. G. Cattell U. S. Senator for New Jersey.

I have made one Senator, one Postmaster, and one newspaper Editor, and they have *all "gone back on me."* I suppose Providence means to show me how uncertain an animal a white man is. In bitterness of spirit, and through much tribulation, I have been taught the meanness of men and the ingratitude of parties, but I will try to survive it, and when you, Mr. Editor, know me better you will abuse me less. Philosophically yours,

November 1, 1869. JAMES M. SCOVEL.

P. S.—If I have loved, or now love, *Power,* it was not that I might abuse it basely, but that I might, rather, use it for the benefit of mankind. 11*

☞ REMOVAL.
THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY Commenced business at its NEW OFFICE, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET, ON MONDAY, 11th inst 10 12 1m

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26y

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLINTON COAL AND IRON COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Room No. 24 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, GEO. W. LEHMAN, 10 23 9t Secretary.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street 9 4t

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Devonshire Kerseys,
Cheviots, and all
Elegant garments
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THE American Sunday-School Union HAS JUST PUBLISHED

JESSE BURTON; or, Danger in Delay. 16mo, cloth. 322 pp. $1·00.
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ALL HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED, and otherwise attractive to young readers.
The attention of Pastors, Superintendents and Teachers is invited to the large and beautiful assortment of Prints, Cards, Helps for Teachers, &c., just received from London.
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JUST PUBLISHED BY PORTER & COATES, NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.
HALF HOURS WITH THE BEST AUTHORS. With Short Biographical and Critical Notices. By Charles Knight, author of "A Popular History of England," etc., etc. Elegantly printed on the finest paper. 6 vols., crown 8vo, cloth, bev. bds., gilt tops, $10·50; or bound in 3 vols., thick crown 8vo, fine English cloth, bev. bds., gilt tops, per set, $7·50.
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WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTH HOUSE, No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET, ARE CLOSING OUT Their Immense Stock OF Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Ladies' Cloakings. Velveteens! Velveteens!
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PERSONAL.

CAUTION! REMOVAL. DONNELLY'S OLD ESTABLISHED PHŒNIX MONEY LOAN OFFICE, removed from No. 922 SOUTH Street, corner of RONALDSON, to his new and large building No. 1425 SOUTH Street, above Broad. Entrance to private office at door of Dwelling; also on DOYLE Street, in the rear, where money will be loaned as usual on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Dry Goods, Clothing, Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Furniture, Pictures, Paintings, Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, and goods of every description and value. Secure safes for the keeping of valuables; also ample accommodation for the care and storage of goods. 10 30 1m VINCENT P. DONNELLY, Broker, No. 1425 SOUTH Street.

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESTNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 12 rp

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1869.

The

Woman's Council of New York.

This will probably be the name of an association which is to have for its object the economical, educational, and moral interests of women. It disclaims all association with the Women's Rights party on the one hand and the Sorosis on the other. On Saturday afternoon a convention of fifty New York ladies was held at Packard's Rooms, in the Mortimer Building, at the intersection of Broadway, Twenty-second street, and Fifth avenue. The proceedings were conducted with closed doors, and consisted of addresses by Mrs. Charles S. Pierce, President of the preliminary meeting, and Dr. Anna Dinsmore, chairman of the executive committee. We have now in this city three associations the main object of which is to manify woman. One cannot help wondering what is to be the end of it all. These unique interests make man tenacious of life. He would fain live, if only curiosity were the motive. He wants to know how things are going to turn out. A very charming lady, who can take her own part as well as though she belonged to one or all of these associations, told me the other day she intended to join the Woman's Council. It was the last straw. I had nothing to say after that. She was one of those who had employed her pen vigorously in opposition to the Stantonites and Anthonyites of the day, and consequently her defection was considerably the most shattered of all the shattered dreams that are scattering my pathway to the tomb.

The Sunday World.

Mr. Kerwin, who is writing his experiences in London so indefatigably in the *Sunday World* of this city, indulged yesterday in a subject which must commend the morality of the paper to every family circle of New York. It is no other than a full and detailed description of London Messalinas, with one or two other references of so audacious and "untouchable" a nature that one is surprised at even the *World's* printing them. However, every one to his taste. There be pious families who will enjoy the reading aloud, after the Sunday dinner is over, of just such naughtinesses as Mr. Kerwin so gloatingly and graphically displays. But the writer goes to work as if amazement perched upon his pen, and he were revealing horrors undreamed of by mortal man before. He does not tell anything very new, neither does he describe it very strikingly. Still he possesses a singular felicity in certain fields of reporting, and before the series is ended will probably light upon his proper sphere.

In my loiterings in the pursuit of sagacity I often wander through City Hall Park, and in the neighborhood of the fence that surrounds the New Post Office grounds. The following lines are the offspring of these loiterings, and I have named them

Opposite the Park.

Past yonder fence, where once a fountain would
Have played—had it been turned on, as it should,
Where venders spread their choleraic fruits,
And the snubbed boot-black still shrieks "Blag-yer-boots?"
Where penny songs embellished rail on rail,
And lemonade beamed pink from many a pail,—
Oft have I loitered, between light and dark,
To take my station Opposite the Park,
To watch life's web, in act of being spun,
And count the human spiders cut and run.

Ne'er be that man compelled to shift his base,
Who changed that wall to advertising space,
Where "rostrum" stands with "nostrum" on a par,
And Olive Logan vies with Olive Tar,
And advertisers, blazoning their pretence,
Get stuck (like politicians), "on the fence."
Ne'er be his cheek dishonored with a blush
Who caused it with the curbstone to be flush,
That suicides, resolved to end their woe,
Might find accommodations on Park Row,
And death, beyond the reach of root or herb,
Stands ready waiting between car and curb.
Oft may a hundred guns, fired in this spot,
Proclaim the honors of a champion yacht,
While the Mayor's order that awards the palm
Bears the same sweet, ingenious monogram.
O'er swaying masses let the Lone Star float,
Lulled in the breath of "Hail Columbia's" note,
Or sometimes, when *that* patriot-music sinks,
Of "Up in a Balloon" and "Captain Jinks."
And while, far off, I spy some glad grisette,
Who *yet* looks *torn* when seen through a *lorgnette*,
Along Broadway let countless cabs soon buzz,
And prove that Hansom is as Hansom does.

Come one—come all! In my mind's eye I view
The various members of the motley crew
Who pace the streets near William and Nassau,
Some to the devil going, some to law;
Some to discover what gold is, or ain't;
And some to "interview" Pere Hyacinthe.
Yon foreigner, who steps so dilly-dally,
Was once a prince, or else a prince's valet,
And his proud title, borne amid the steerage,
Is known to everybody—but the peerage.
This man's a Methodist, well known of old
For bearing crosses and for bulling gold,
With God and Mammon holding near relations,
And mixing scriptural with his gold "quotations."
Next, gently trotting by, like one who fears
To have his own house pulled about his ears,
Comes one whom Women's Rights, full many a year,
Have destined to a buttonless career;
Whose shirt and gloves your gaze so sadly strike,
You wonder what his stockings must be like;
For there's no knowing in what state his hose is,
Seeing his wife belongs to the Sorosis.

All these, and many more, go fleeting by,
With various cadences in foot and eye,
Although I fancy that, in act and speech,
The music of the Union thrills from each.

The Music of the Union! Near the Park
Each day I hear it played, from dawn to dark.
Observe that one-armed Union soldier beg
Alms for his chum who hasn't any leg.
Between the two a barrel organ's laid—
And that's the way the Union's music's played,
Ground out by men who understand their biz,
As Union music generally is. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

THE SECOND PATTI CONCERT.—On Saturday evening a very large audience assembled at the Academy of Music, on the occasion of Mad'lle Carlotta Patti's second concert, but the crowd was not as great as on the previous evening. To Mad'lle Patti was allotted on the programme a cavatina from *La Traviata*, the wonderful "Carnival of Venice" by Benedict, and a duet with Signor Ronconi from *The Barber of Seville*. She was in a more obliging mood than at the first concert, and responded readily to an encore at the end of each of the first two pieces, giving "Coming thro' the Rye" and Ober's Laughing Song. Her execution during the entire evening was as precise and finished as on the previous evening, but the lack of sympathy in both voice and manner was quite as noticeable, and was especially and almost painfully apparent in her execution of the old ballad, "Coming thro' the Rye." The other performers acquitted themselves with great credit, and to the entire satisfaction to the audience. M. Prume was especially happy in his handling of the violin, giving, in response to an encore, a dreamy selection which was received with marked favor. On next Saturday afternoon a matinee will be given by the Patti company, the tickets for which will be for sale at Trumpler's music store on Wednesday morning next, commencing at 9 o'clock.

AT THE CHESNUT a variety of attractions will be offered this week which will be well worthy of the attention of the public. This evening and to-morrow Tom Taylor's drama of the *Unequal Match* will be performed, with Miss Keene in her original character of "Hester Gazebrook." This is an interesting play that has seldom been performed here. Douglas Jerrold's drama of *Black-eyed Susan* will be given as an afterpiece.

On Wednesday and Thursday, in compliance with a general demand, *Masks and Faces* will be given. It is doubtful whether this elegant little comedy has ever been better acted in this city than by Miss Keene and her company, and the representation of it this week will be sure to attract large and appreciative audiences.

On Friday evening Miss Keene will have her first benefit, when *The School for Scandal* will be presented. The appearance of Miss Keene and her company in this ever popular comedy will be an occasion of much interest and a first-class performance may be expected. There will undoubtedly be a crowded house. Several attractive novelties are in preparation.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Lucille Western will appear this evening in her specialty of *East Lynne*. The management have had the auditorium well underdrained, so that the flow of tears will not incommode the audience or induce a tendency to catarrh by reason of the dampness of the floors.

AT THE ARCH a new drama by Boucicault and H. J. Byron, entitled *Lost at Sea*, will be produced this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, Seventh street, below Arch, an entirely new programme will be presented this evening, which will include a number of attractive features. This establishment has started off with much eclat, and last week crowded audiences were in attendance. The troupe is large and efficient, and the entertainments are of a character to please the popular taste.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a number of novelties will be presented this week, including a new local burlesque entitled *Quarter Sessions in an Uproar*. The burlesque of *La Grande Duchesse*, which was such a success last season, will be revived.

HERRMANN, the magical, will appear at the Academy of Music this evening, in a programme of novelties. This performer stands at the head of his profession, and his feats are both wonderful and amusing. He should certainly be seen by all who wish to know what first rate legerdemain is.

THE PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—Mr. William L. Dennis will give the first of his humorous Poneyville lectures to-morrow evening, at the Assembly Building. The subject will be "Dr. Dips of Poneyville." On Wednesday he will discourse about "Social Fossils," and on Thursday the theme will be "Mrs. Wiggins and Her Party."

PROFESSOR MCCLINTOCK'S interesting lectures commence this evening, at 8 o'clock, at Concert Hall. The single admissions are 25 cents. Course tickets, $1.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING—MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS'.—*In store a choice assortment of entirely New Styles of Goods in Ready-made Garments, superior in style, fit, and workmanship to any other ready-made stock in Philadelphia. Also in the piece, to be made to order in the best and finest manner.*

Samples of Materials sent by mail when desired.

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets.* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

ALL THE standard acting plays as performed at the theatres, or for private entertainment, can be obtained at PETER ABEL'S LITERARY CURIOSITY SHOP, No. 131 S. Seventh street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

BECAUSE A PERSON HAS A BAD COUGH it should not be inferred that Consumption has set in, although a case of Consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing Cough. Where, however, a predisposition to Pulmonary Disease exists, a Cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the Lungs and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a Cough, or Cold, or Hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the Chest, than DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold by all Druggists.

LATEST STYLES.—

FUR BEAVER. ENGLISH PALETOTS.
BLUE AND BLACK.
CHINCHILLA. ENGLISH PALETOTS.
BLUE, BROWN, BLACK.
CARR'S FINISHED MELTONS. ENGLISH PALETOTS.
BROWN, DRAB, SLATE.
ASTRACHAN. ENGLISH PALETOTS.
BROWN AND BLACK.
CZARINE BEAVER. ENGLISH PALETOTS.
DAHLIA, BLUE, BROWN, AND BLACK.

READY-MADE AND MADE TO ORDER, AT CHARLES STOKES', No. 821 CHESNUT STREET.

IMPAIRED DIGESTION.—All the organs of the body are, so to speak, the pensioners of the stomach. In that living laboratory is prepared the nourishment required to sustain them, and by the vessels and ducts connected with the digestive apparatus, that nourishment is conveyed to every part of the system. Upon the quality and quantity of this element of life, and upon the manner in which it is distributed and apportioned, physical health mainly depends, and as the mind inevitably sympathizes with the body, the vigor of the one is absolutely necessary to the well-being of the other.

It is because HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS accomplishes this double object that it enjoys a reputation as a preventive and curative never heretofore attained by any medicinal preparation. But its direct beneficial operation upon the weak or disordered stomach is not its sole recommendation. It is the most comprehensive of a known remedies. It tones, strengthens, and regulates the discharging as well as the assimilating organs; gently moving the bowels, promoting healthful evaporation through the pores, rousing the inert liver from its torpor, and inducing harmonious and natural action in the whole animal machinery. This benign result is not produced by any of the reactionary drugs which are used so lavishly in the old school practice, founded by Paracelsus; but by mild, safe, and agreeable vegetable agents intermixed with a pure and mellow stimulant which diffuses their influence through the system, and renders their sanitary properties active and effective.

Great Inducements

to Buy

GREAT OVERCOATS,

at

GREAT OAK HALL.

We have

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT

(2000 now in Stock and more coming)

and

THE NEWEST AND BEST STYLES

(72 different styles of Overcoats Alone)

and

THE LOWEST PRICES,

(lower than last year, and, as usual, lower than elsewhere this year),

at

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

The Largest and Most Popular in the State,

SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Call and examine our Overcoat Price List and see all the SPLENDID ALL WOOL TEXTURES we have made to

RELIEVER FOR RUDDER-CHAINS.—Joyner's Patent Relievers for rudder-chains, a new invention, received on Wednesday last the indorsement of the New York Board of Underwriters. These Relievers are constructed on the principle of the cylinder and piston, having india-rubber or steel spiral springs, on which the piston-head rests. When the instrument is shackled on to a chain and a strain is brought to bear, the piston draws out in a similar way to the bar of a spring balance. When the sea strikes the rudder the shock is not communicated to the wheel, and the chains are at all times relieved from the effects of sudden jerks. They can be shackled on in any convenient place between the wheel and the tiller, being careful that they have room to travel when the helm is put up or down. The Relievers are a decided improvement for the steering of vessels at sea.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CAMDEN COUNTY.—The Philadelphia *Press* charges that my career has been "notoriously tergiversate." This is a political falsehood—a twenty-four carat lie. That paper charges me with being "Mr. Albertson's (the Democratic candidate) apologist." This again is untrue. I was nominated by the People's Convention as a candidate for State Senator, I am, in victory or in defeat, for the fifteenth amendment. I am pledged to defeat the imbecility and rottenness of "the Ring," and pledged to that sort of liberty which is defined as a "progressive conquest." I owe the Democracy nothing. They know me as their political foe. JAMES M. SCOBEL.

MARRIED.

MASON—MAULL.—On the 28th ultimo, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., Mr. EDGAR M. MASON to Miss MATTIE M. MAULL, both of this city.

SCOTT—LIMING.—On Thursday evening, October 14, 1869, at Spruce Street Baptist Church, by Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, JOHN H. SCOTT to HELEN L. LIMING, Jr., both of this city.

DIED.

CLARK.—On the 30th ultimo, in her 29th year, CARRIE, wife of John D. Clark, and daughter of Leah and the late Joseph Davis.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Washington Social, No. 11, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 29 Hudson street, Gloucester city, N. J., on Wednesday, November 3. Meet at 2 o'clock.

KIRKHAM.—This morning, WILLIAM KIRKHAM, in the 76th year of his age.

LEECH.—On Friday evening, October 29, Mr. WILLIAM F. LEECH.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2012 Walnut street, on Tuesday afternoon, November 2, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

MAJOR.—On Sunday, October 31, LETITIA, wife of Isaac Major, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday next at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 2102 Delancy street.

OMENSETTER.—On October 31, RACHEL, wife of R. L. Omensetter, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. William G. Hall, Upper Providence, Delaware county, Pa., on Wednesday, the 3d instant. Cars start from Thirty-first and Chesnut streets at 7 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the cars at Media.

TOWERS.—On the 30th ultimo, JOHN TOWERS, in the 61th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Ridge road, Roxborough, on Wednesday morning. To meet at the house at 10 o'clock. Interment at Leverington Cemetery.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made,
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,

9 15 wfm$ No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

(MARINE),

INCORPORATED 1794.

Capital.....$500,000
Assets July 1, 1869, $2,593,922·10

This Company is now prepared to issue Certificates of Insurance, payable in London, at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

CHARLES PLATT,

11 1 mwf tf2 31rp VICE-PRESIDENT.

MINCED MEAT.

MINCED MEAT.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA

MINCED MEAT.

THIS FACT IS BEYOND QUESTION.

The undersigned is now ready to fill all orders for the above celebrated MINCED MEAT, so universally known all over the country.

JOSHUA WRIGHT,

S. W. CORNER

FRANKLIN and SPRING GARDEN

PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 10 8 tfrp

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE TERMS to settle an estate, premises No. 1121 SPRUCE Street. Apply to T. S. HARPER, M. D., 11 1 mwf 6t* No. 1811 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE, NO. 3006 CHESNUT Street, the first-class marble-front Dwelling, with Mansard roof; replete with every modern convenience. FOX & BURKART, No. 221 S. FIFTH Street. 10 30 5t*

TO RENT.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, ON the northwest corner of SEVENTEENTH and WALNUT Streets. Apply to S. DAVIS PAGE, 10 29 3t* No. 619 WALNUT Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

2 1 mwslrp

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

JACOB HARLEY, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE, No. 1339 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 10 9 1mrp*

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION IN PRICES OF DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

In order to close out their Fall and Winter Stock by December 1, will offer

Extraordinary Bargains

IN

SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.

This stock is the largest and most varied ever offered at retail in this market, and more replete with staples and novelties of recent importations than any other in this city.

ONE PRICE
AND NO DEVIATION.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

10 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

HAS NOW IN STOCK, AT AN

Immense Reduction,

BLACK SILKS!
BLACK SILKS!
BLACK SILKS!
Cheapest Black Silks ever offered.
Black Silks from Auction.
Satin faced Black Silks.
HEAVY CORDED BLACK SILKS.
Medium Black Silks.
Black Silks a specialty.
BANKRUPT STOCK OF GLOVES,
From No. 926 Chesnut street.
Men's Buck Gloves and Gauntlets.
Men's Castor Gloves.
Ladies' Castor and Buck Gloves and Gauntlets.
Men's Heavy Working Buck Mitts and Gloves.
Men's Buck Gauntlets.
Closing out at 50 cents on the dollar.
Also, Merino Underwear.
Cartwright's & Warner's Merino Vests and Drawers, for ladies, children and men, from auction.
100 dezen Kid Gloves, new shades, $1 00.
"Genuine Jouvin Kid Glove."
DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
10,000 yards DRESS GOODS, reduced to 31 and 37 cts.
Fine Wide Mohair Goods for Suits, 31 and 36 cents.
Fine Mohairs and Black Alpacas.
CLOSING OUT DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES. 10 29 4t

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORES.

OLD STORE.

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NEW STORE,

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.

BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

SHEETING LINEN, NAPKINS,
PILLOW LINEN, DOYLIES,
SHIRTING LINEN, TOWELS,
TABLE LINEN, BIRD EYES,
ETC. ETC.
Also, a full line of BLANKETS.

PERKINS & CO.,

No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

9 6 mwf3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS,

IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

J. W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

9 11 5p PHILADELPHIA.

J. CHAMBERS,

No. 810 ARCH STREET.

BARGAINS OPENING DAILY IN

BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
BLACK THREAD LACES.
POINTE APPLIQUE LACES.
VALENCIENNE LACES.
POINTE COLLARS.
THREAD COLLARS.
VALENCIENNE HDKFS., from $3.
FRENCH MUSLINS, 2 yards wide, 65 cents.
Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap. 10 15 1m

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

J. JUEL,
No. 1530 MARKET STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S, AND COACH-MEN'S GLOVES.
ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF WHITE SHIRTS,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 10 12 1mrp

NEW IMPORTATIONS OPENED THIS DAY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,

REAL AND IMITATION BRONZES,

IVORY, PEARL, AND LACE FANS,

FANCY GOODS, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

JEWELLERS,

No. 1124 CHESNUT STREET,

10 11 m11t PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS.

The Largest Stock in Philadelphia at the Lowest Prices.

We buy our Blankets of first hands, for cash down; we invite storekeepers to compare ours with jobbers' prices; we invite hotel keepers and heads of families to compare our prices with other stores.

We are selling common White Blankets for $2 per pair.
We are selling good White Bed Blankets for $3 per pair.
We are selling $5·50 Blankets for $4.
We are selling $7·00 Blankets for $5·50.
We are selling all the finest Blankets at great reductions.

SOILED BLANKETS.

We have about 50 pairs of soiled Blankets at $3·50, $4, $5, $7, $8, and $9 per pair.

These Soiled Blankets are separate from our other Blanket stock, and are sold regardless of their original cost.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
No. 1017 MARKET STREET,
Below Eleventh street.

NEW STYLE STRIPED, HAND-LOOM, GRASS-BLEACH, TULLE LINENS, ONLY 50 CENTS PER YARD. A BARGAIN.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
No. 1017 MARKET STREET,
Below Eleventh.

GOOD CALICOES FOR COMFORTABLES,

At 6¼ cents; better 8 cents. Merrimack Calicoes of 40 different styles, at 12½ cents.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
No. 1017 MARKET STREET.

FLANNELS OF EVERY MAKE, AT LOWEST PRICES, AT

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL'S,
No. 1017 MARKET STREET,
Below Eleventh.

COMFORTABLES,

Filled with fine white Wool.
Comfortables, filled with fine white Cotton. Comfortables, of good quality, sweet, clean, and very heavy, for $2 each.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
No. 1017 MARKET STREET,
11 1 mthf2t$ Below Eleventh.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,

(LATE HAMRICK & COLE).

Special Announcement.

SELLING OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS

At Prices that will insure their Sale by the 15th of December.

Great Bargains in

LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS, $7·50, $9, $10, $12, 15, $18.
VELVETEENS, FINISHED EQUAL TO SILK, AT $1·50, $2·50, $3, $3·50.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO RETAIN OUR REPUTATION FOR BARGAINS IN

BLACK SILKS.

BLACK SILKS, $1·50, $2·50, $3, $3·50, $4, $4·50, $5.
SPECIAL LOT OF BROCHE SHAWLS, FROM AUCTION, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALL THE NEW PLAIDS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
DRESS GOODS, 25 CENTS—HAVE BEEN SOLD AT 50 CENTS.
DRESS GOODS, 31 CENTS—HAVE BEEN SOLD AT 62 CENTS.
DRESS GOODS, 50 CENTS—HAVE BEEN SOLD AT $1.
DRESS GOODS, 75 CENTS—HAVE BEEN SOLD AT $1 50.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,

No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,

10 30 2t* PHILADELPHIA.

RAPSON'S

TRIMMING AND ZEPHYR STORE,

No. 132 North EIGHTH Street,

10 9 1m Corner of Cherry street.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION

In Prices of

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

DOGSKIN CLOAKINGS AT.....$3 00
CHINCHILLA " " .....$2 00 to $3·00
VELOUR BEAVER CLOAKINGS AT..$2 50 to $4·00
BLACK ASTRACHAN.....$5·00
Do. Do. .....$6·50
Do. Do. .....$10·00
Do. Do. .....$12·00
Do. Do. .....$14·00
Do. ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS, ALL GRADES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

10 30 2t Above Willow.

SHAWLS.

1869.

FALL TRADE.

ATTRACTIVE SPECIALTIES

AT THORNLEY'S

POPULAR CORNER,
Eighth and Spring Garden.

We respectfully invite attention to the most superb display of Shawls to be found in this city, and at most reasonable prices.

Long and Square Paisley,
Long and Square Broche,
Long and Square Blanket,
Long and Square Thibet,
Arabs, Bedouins, Mauds, Etc. Etc.

Persons can come direct to our Store from any part of the city by the present system of passes on the cars, and we assure them it will more than repay them. [10 16tf] JOSEPH H. THORNLEY.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of

India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,

At moderate prices. With a choice selection.

NOVELTIES

In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 2m

FURNITURE.

CAUTION! BEWARE!

FURNITURE!

THE TRICK OF TRADE EXPOSED.

It has been a plan of certain small houses in the Furniture trade to give 5 or even 10 per cent. commission to parties from other trades and stores bringing or sending customers to them, and then charging the purchasers a higher price for their furniture, or else sending them an inferior article.

This is to caution parties not to go to stores where they are thus slily recommended by these interested advisers. Messrs. Gould & Co. do not pay any commission to carpet stores, or any others, and can therefore afford to sell cheaper, and give their customers the full benefit of this saving.

They have by honorable dealing secured the largest Furniture Trade in the city, and hope to merit its continuance.

GOULD & CO.,
N. E. Corner of NINTH and MARKET Streets, and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street. 10 23 1m

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET.

Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

HUTTON & McCONNELL,

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 809 MARKET STREET.

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, and CHAMBER FURNITURE, the Latest Styles and best Manufacture. Also, FEATHER BEDS and MATTRESSES. 10 6 mwf3m

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES. Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 9 8 5p5

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

THE EARTHQUAKES.

Exploration of the Volcano of Kilauea—Wonderful Effects of Eruption in the Sandwich Islands—The Peruvian Disturbances—The Great Earthquake Waves.

HILO, Hawaii, Sept. 20.—I have lately returned from a tour of exploration to the active crater of Kilauea and the volcanic district of Puna. At Kilauea the action was dull. The central area of this immense crater remains a deep concavity, depressed about 400 feet below its margin; but this margin is a new vein or black ledge of lava, itself depressed a thousand feet below the banks of the crater, and marking the former level of its bottom. In this profound basin I noticed a scanty growth of ferns rooted in the superficial strata of lava. They had gone down uninjured to a depth of 400 or 500 feet, as the crust subsided upon the disgorgement of the molten lava beneath. The old South Lake retains its locality, but its contours are entirely changed.

It is now a nearly circular pit, about 400 feet deep in the bottom of the crater. Its diameter, as I measured, is four-fifths of a mile, and its walls, of black hardened lava, are jagged and frowning; in some places beetling; in others, perpendicular or retreating. To this sombre abyss access is anything but easy; it is possible to enter it at but a single place, and by making a *trajet* over a steep, rugged, and difficult incline of *debris*, yet a brave American lady of my party ventured to descend under my guidance. Here, 2000 feet below the surface of the ground, we tramped together over the floor of the awful pit. It seems now the half-cooled forge of Vulcan; the fiery billows no longer roll and break as they were wont to do over this vast area of indurated lavas; yet, in many places we could look into red-hot ovens and chimneys, and peer down through orifices in the crust to the molten sea below, and hear and see and feel the incandescent minerals boiling, hissing, and surging, lashing the sides of the infernal cavern, and sending up volumes of white sulphur vapors like the broth of Pluto, or like the "smoke of torment," spoken of in that terrible passage in Revelations, "which ascendeth forever." But now this principal focus of volcanic action is comparatively quiescent. Our last great eruption has lowered its fiery tides far below their usual level; and we are content to enjoy this lull in the strife of the telluric forces, which are so ably described in Dr. C. F. Winslow's recent work on Force and Nature—a work which gives the completest explanation that has yet appeared of volcanic phenomena in Hawaii. I spent three days at Kilauea, making careful observations of the crater; and, when these were completed, went to the seashore at Ke-a-la-ko-mo, a village in the volcanic district of Puna, situated about twenty miles from Kilauea. In this district the subsidence of the land was distinctly marked. Throughout a coast line of many miles in extent the shore has settled from six to eight feet.

On the 25th of July last a remarkable flood-tide visited the southern shore of Puna, tearing away the faces of the sea-cliffs, sweeping over barriers twenty-five feet high, rolling in foaming surfs hundreds of feet inland, and carrying with it huge boulders and angular masses of rock from a ton to three tons in weight. The sea rose nearly thirty feet in perpendicular height, or ten feet higher than the great earthquake wave, already described in your columns of the 2d of April, 1868. Several houses which were not reached by that wave were swept away on the 25th. By the latter calamity nearly everything has been destroyed upon the high shores of Ka-ha-na-le-a, and the delicious bath in the fissure at Pu-na-luu is doubled in depth.

Nor are the changes that the plastic volcanic agency is impressing upon this country yet completed. At Ka-la-pa-na the sea is more and more invading the land. Two channels are opened through the beach, and the tide ebbs and flows over large fields of the Ka-la-pa-na plain. The old stone church of the village is deeply buried in sand and boulders, and the tides sweep entirely over it. From Ka-mai-li to Ka-po-ho the shores are terribly torn by the action of the volcanic waves. Between the villages of O-pi-hi-kaa and Po-ho-i-ki the waves dashed a thousand feet inland, and destroyed a mile of road running parallel with the shore, upon a line never before reached by the sea. But for the declivity of our shores, these gigantic waves would have penetrated much further inland. What ruin would not be done by a succession of billows 30 feet higher than the highest tides, hurled violently upon the coasts of New York and New Jersey! An electrical storm occurred at the same time with these phenomena (July 25), and hundreds of large mullet were killed, apparently by this cause, in the "Green Lake" (Wai-a-Pe-le), at Kapoho. The point of disturbance, from which these remarkable waves radiated, is still unknown to us. The focus of the great Peruvian earthquakes of 1868 was near the city of Arica, where the first shocks were felt at 4·45 P. M., Aug. 13. The resulting earthquake wave reached our islands, a distance of 6000 miles to the northwest, late at night upon the same day, and travelling toward the southwest, reached the harbor of Lyttleton, New Zealand at 4¾ o'clock in the morning of the 15th. Making the allowances in time required by a difference in longitude of 243 deg. 18 min. (counting eastward), it appears that the wave occupied but 19 hours and 17 minutes in making the latter distance of 7200 miles.

This makes 368 miles per hour, or 540 feet per second, about half the nominal velocity of a cannon ball. On the 23d of December, 1854, a similar wave was transmitted across the entire breadth of the Pacific Ocean, from Japan to California, in twelve hours and thirty-eight minutes. The great earthquake wave of April 20, 1868, passed from our Hawaiian shores to the coasts of Mexico, California, and Oregon, in five hours' time, as indicated by self-registering tide-gauges at San Francisco and Astoria, which announced its arrival upon the evening of the same day in which it had desolated the coasts of Puna and of Ka u. These waves are entirely distinct from the tidal swing of the ocean, and are proper waves of translation, in which the particles of water moved bodily forwards and backwards, like those of the air in sound waves. They convey an impressive idea of the tremendous power required to disturb the whole body of the Pacific Ocean for 10,000 miles in either direction.

I returned to Hilo by the coast route, experiencing occasional earthquakes by the way, some of them a little startling. These still continue at intervals; but we are inclined to expect a season of comparative volcanic quiet at present, and have no sensation, in the way of natural phenomena, in definite prospect earlier than the transit of Venus in 1874. We are already promised visits by scientific observers upon that occasion.

Cholera in India.

An East Indian correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes as follows about the cholera in India:—

Invasion is the latest word adopted by the doctors to express the advent from year to year of epidemic cholera. The term is not unhappily chosen as characterizing the swift, simultaneous, irresistible, irregularly regular sweep of the disease over the provinces lying powerless in its path. Never starting from a centre in those countries where it is not indigenous, it advances from its lair in the great delta of the Ganges, known by sanitary authorities as the cradle of endemic cholera, and thence, other conditions being favorable, presses forward until checked by the winter months, when it hybernates, and after undergoing its normal period of dormancy comes forth with the spring revitalized, and, like a giant refreshed, ready for further manifestations in the area already covered and for epidemic progress into those districts it had been unable to invade in the preceding year, and so, on and on, year by year, with the caravans across Central Asia, or in the pilgrim ships of the Red Sea, through Egypt and Turkey, over the continent of Europe to the kingdom prepared for it in the filthy slums of the great cities of England, never staying in its course until its virus is expended or the conditions of earth and sky refuse any longer to further it on its way.

Such, at least as I understand it, is the invasion theory which many of the leading authorities in India incline to accept. It certainly derives support from the course taken by the epidemic visitations of this and last year. Whether, as is confidently asserted, the theory stands the test of a close research into the history of past epidemics, I am not in a position to say. Its defenders to establish their point must show that cholera has never appeared in a sporadic form in the Northwest Provinces, the Deccan, the Punjaub, or the countries lying beyond the British borders, but has invariably been borne along an unbroken series of cholera waves from the Gangetic delta. But what more immediately concerns us is how to repel or evade the attacks, which, come from what quarter or originate how they may, constitute the most formidable enemy the British in India have to contend against. Until we know what manner of thing our enemy is, and where he can be smitten, a knowledge from which we seem as far as our fathers were, repulsion is an impossibility. Evasion has been tried, and frequently with success, but the flights are necessarily somewhat empirical, and it has happened that a regiment attacked by the disease has been removed from a comparatively lightly visited district into one virulently affected. This year the epidemic, illustrating the invasion theory, has reoccupied its last year area—namely, Bengal, part of the Northwest, and all the Central provinces—and has invaded Rajpootana, Oude, and the remainder of the Northwest as high as Agra. Hitherto Meerut, Rohilcund, and the Punjaub have escaped, though precursory symptoms have appeared in Umritsur. We may, however, confidently hope that the epidemic, for this year at least, has done its worst. Accounts from the stations where disease has been rife grow daily more satisfactory, and from many—notably Allahabad, where the mortality was greatest—it has disappeared altogether. I have not been able to obtain trustworthy accounts to date of the mortality amongst the general population; but it has been terribly heavy—to be counted by tens of thousands. Amongst the British troops, including women and children, the total number of deaths has been about 370. This is not an extraordinary number for a year of epidemic, but the distinguishing characteristic of the cholera of 1869 is its virulency. Of those seized more than two-thirds died. Dr. Cuningham, Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India, has recommended the adoption of a more extended trial of the evasion system of baffling cholera. Some districts, lamentably few in number, are remarkable for a comparative immunity from the disease. Where these are attainable by rail, and not more than 150 to 200 miles distant, Dr. Cuningham proposes that regiments in which cholera appears at all shall be at once removed to them. The scheme is admittedly merely experimental, but Lord Mayo has decided to give it a full trial when occasion may arise. The district civil officers in communication with the officers of the quartermaster-general's department have been busy, therefore, in selecting sites for camps in the favored districts near the line of rail, but far enough from towns or populous villages to avoid the risk of infection on either side. Meanwhile detailed instructions have been issued from army headquarters for the guidance of officers commanding troops entrusted with the execution of the plan.

I sincerely hope I shall not have to touch on the subject of cholera in any subsequent letter, but at the risk of wearying you with this not very inviting though important topic, I will quote a paragraph from a very late memorandum on this year's epidemic by Dr. Bryden, of the Sanitary Commission Office:—

"Were the cholera (he says) of 1869 now to be stopped in its geographical distribution, the cholera of the year would present throughout the Bengal Presidency the precise distribution of the cholera of 1860; powerful epidemic advance from the East has occurred up to 80 deg.; the northern and southern epidemic highways have been universally occupied, and Meerut, Rohilcund, and the Punjaub have remained as yet an exempted area. The meteorology of 1870 within the exempted tract very much resembled that of the monsoon season of 1860 within the same limits, and it is an unpleasant reflection that the exempted cholera tract of 1869 became on account of its exemption the famine tract of 1861. The geography of the exempted cholera tract of 1869 and of the famine tract of 1861 will be found to be absolutely identical. Even now within the untravaded tract of 1869 the rains have been extremely deficient, and for a fortnight they have ceased altogether."

Ant Breeding.

A few years ago, the inhabitants of a particular street in Paris were attacked with an unaccountable irritation of the epidermis, which compelled them to scratch themselves from morn till night, no considerate Duke of Argyle being there to take compassion on them. The result was that they scarified themselves bit by bit, and any one seeing them would have thought that leprosy at least had fallen on the quarter. An inquiry was instituted by the authorities, when it was discovered that the proximity of a certain Mademoiselle Rose, breeder of ants, for the sake of their eggs for fattening young pheasants, was the cause of the calamity. On the police visiting the establishment, they encountered a woman between forty and fifty years of age, and of a terrible aspect, her face and hands being as completely tanned as though they had undergone dressing at the hands of a skilful currier. This was the result of continuous attacks on the part of her ungrateful pupils, whose inroads upon her person had forced her to encase the rest of her body in buff leather. Thus protected she slept at night surrounded by sacks full of her vivacious merchandise in perfect security, and seemed much astonished at the police visiting her establishment.

"How can any one venture to complain of these little insects?" remarked she. "Why, I live in the very midst of them, and do not feel any the worse. Some one must have a spite against me, I am certain—the world is so wicked." Despite, however, of all she could urge, Mademoiselle Rose was obliged to transport her strange boarding establishment to a perfectly isolated building beyond the barrier, and in due course the cutaneous irritation experienced by her late neighbors was allayed.

Mademoiselle Rose had her correspondents in many of the departments of France, more especially in those where very large forests exist, and paid them at the rate of a couple of francs a day. Her aggregate daily consignments were about half a score of large sacks, her profits on which amounted to thirty francs. She was proud of her trade, and maintained that she was the only person who thoroughly understood the fecundation of emmets, having long since made it her business to study the manners and customs of these insects. "I can make them," she used to say, "lay eggs at will, and produce ten times as many as they do in a wild state. To accomplish this I place them in a room where there is an iron stove kept heated red hot. I allow them to make their nests where they please, as it never does to interfere with them. They require great care, and the more attention you bestow upon them the more money they will bring you in. I sell their eggs to the chemists, and supply the Jardin des Plantes and most of the breeders of pheasants in the neighborhood of Paris with them. The young birds have a particular liking for this kind of food."—*All the Year Round.*

The Serpent's Motion.

I cannot understand this swift forward motion of serpents. The seizure of prey by the constrictor, though invisibly swift, is quite simple in mechanism; it is simply the return to its coil of an opened watch-spring, and is just as instantaneous. But the steady and continuous motion, without a visible fulcrum (for the whole body moves at the same instant, and I have often seen even small snakes glide as fast as I could walk), seems to involve a vibration of the scales quite too rapid to be conceived. The motion of the crest and dorsal fin of the hippocampus, which is one of the intermediate types between serpent and fish, perhaps gives some resemblance of it, dimly visible, for the quivering turns the fin into a mere mist. The entrance of the two barbs of a bee's sting by alternate motion, "the teeth of one barb acting as a fulcrum for the other," must be something like the serpent motion on a small scale.—RUSKIN.

Modern Mechanical Science.

From the interesting address of C. W. Siemens, F.R.S., before the Mechanical Science Section of the British Association, republished by *Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine*, we present several points of interest:—

PATENTS.—The greatest illustration of the beneficial working of the patent laws was supplied, in my opinion, by James Watt, when, just about one hundred years ago, he patented his invention of a hot-working cylinder and separate steam-engine condenser. After years of contest against those adverse circumstances that beset every important innovation, James Watt, with failing health and scanty means, was only upheld in his struggle by the deep conviction of the ultimate triumph of his cause. This conviction gave him confidence to enlist the co-operation of a second capitalist, after the first had failed him, and of asking for an extension of his declining patent. Without this opportune help Watt could not have succeeded to mature his invention: he would, in all probability, have relapsed into the mere instrument-maker, with broken health and broken heart, and the invention of the steam-engine would not only have been retarded for a generation or two, but its final progress would have been based probably upon the coarser conceptions of Papin, Savory, and Newcomen.

THE GREAT WORKS OF THE YEAR.—In viewing the latest achievements of engineering science, two works strike the imagination chiefly by their exceeding magnitude, and by the influence they are likely to exercise upon the traffic of the world. The first of these is the great Pacific Railway, which, in passing through vast regions hitherto inaccessible to civilized man, and over formidable mountain chains, joins California with the Atlantic States of the great American republic. The second is the Suez shipping canal, which, notwithstanding adverse prognostications and serious difficulties, will be opened very shortly to the commerce of the world. These works must greatly extend the range of commercial enterprise in the North Pacific and the Indian Seas. The new waterway to India will, owing to the difficult navigation of the Red Sea, be in effect only available for ships propelled by steam, and will give a stimulus to that branch of engineering.

TELEGRAPHS.—Telegraph communication with America has been rendered more secure against interruption by the successful submersion of the French Transatlantic Cable. On the other hand, telegraphic communication with India still remains in a very unsatisfactory condition, owing to imperfect lines and divided administration. To supply a remedy for this public evil, the Indo-European Telegraph Company will shortly open its special lines for Indian correspondence. In Northern Russia, the construction of a land line is far advanced to connect St. Petersburg with the mouth of the Amoor river, on completion of which only a submarine link between the Amoor and San Francisco will be wanting to complete the girdle round the earth. With these great highways of speech once established, a network of submarine and aerial wires will soon follow, to bind all inhabited portions of our globe together into a closer community of interests, which, if followed up by steam communication by land and by sea, will open on a great and meritorious field for the activity of the civil and mechanical engineer.

WARFARE.—While the extension of communication occupies the attention of perhaps the greater number of our engineers, others are engaged upon weapons of offensive and defensive warfare. We have scarcely recovered our wonder at the terrific destruction dealt by the Armstrong gun, the Whitworth bolt, or the steel barrel consolidated under Krupp's gigantic steam hammer, when we hear of a shield of such solidity and toughness as to bid defiance to them all. A larger gun, or a hard bolt by Palliser or Gruson, is the successful answer to this challenge, when again defensive plating, of greater tenacity to absorb the power residing in the shot, or of such imposing weight and hardness combined as to resist the projectile absolutely (causing it to be broken up by the force residing within itself), is brought forward. The ram of war with heavy iron sides, which a few years since was thought the most formidable, as it certainly was the most costly weapon ever devised, is already being superseded by vessels of the Captain type, as designed by Captain Coles, and ably carried out by Laird Brothers, with turrets (armed with guns of gigantic power) that resist the heaviest firing, both on account of their extraordinary thickness, and of the angular direction in which the shot is likely to strike. By an ingenious device Captain Moncrieff lowers his gun upon its rocking carriage after firing, and thereby does away with embrasures (the weak place in protecting works), while at the same time he gains the advantage of reloading his gun in comparative safety. It is presumed that in thus raising formidable engines of offensive and defensive warfare, the civilized nations of the earth will pause before putting them into earnest operation, but if they should do so, it is consolatory to think that they could not work them for long without effecting the total exhaustion of their treasuries, already drained to the utmost in their construction.

REFRIGERATION.—Although heat may be said to be the moving principle by which all things in nature are accomplished, an excess of it is not only hurtful to some of our processes, such as brewing, and destructive to our nutriments, but to those living in hot climates, or sitting in crowded rooms, an excess of temperature is fully as great a source of discomfort as excessive cold can be. Why, then, may I ask, should we not resort to refrigeration in summer as well as to calorification in winter, if it can be shown that the one can be done at nearly the same cost as the other? So long as we rely for refrigeration upon our ice cellars, or upon importation of ice from distant parts, we shall have to look upon refrigeration as a costly luxury only, but by the use of properly-constructed machines it will be possible, I believe, to produce refrigeration at an extremely moderate expenditure of fuel and labor. A machine has already been constructed capable of producing 9 pounds of ice or its equivalent for 1 pound of coal, whereas the equivalent values of positive heat developed in the combustion of 1 pound of coal, and of negative heat residing in 1 pound of ice, is about as 12,000 to 170, or as 1 to 70. This result already justifies the employment of refrigerating machines upon a large scale, but it is hard to say what practical results may yet be reached with an improved machine on strictly dynamical principles, because such a machine seems not tied in its results to any definite limits. In changing, for instance, a pound of water from the liquid into the gaseous state, a given number of units of heat are required, that may be produced by combustion of coal or by the expenditure of force, but in changing the same pound of water into ice, heat is not lost, but gained in the operation, which heat must be traceable to another part of the machine, either as sensible heat or as developed force. It would lead me too far to enter at present into particulars on this question, which is one not without interest for the physicist and the mechanical engineer.

Wasted Coal Dust.

In Great Britain the quantity of coal dust remaining unemployed is calculated at 28,000,000 tons. Various methods have been attempted to convert it into useful fuel by compressing it into cakes, but the operation is not sufficiently remunerative. In Belgium they follow another plan, which seems to answer better. They mix coal dust with eight per cent. of tar, and then press it into cakes, which are found to make excellent fuel for steam engines.

Wave Power.

An engineer of New York proposes to employ the waves of the ocean as a motive power for running mills, factories, etc. His plan is to build on the beach (at Long Branch, Rockaway, or elsewhere) a dyke several hundred feet in length, against which the waves of old ocean are privileged to break as wildly as they will, but are not to be allowed to accede. In the sea face of the dyke are the openings of conduits which conduct the water to a reservoir within the dyke. A canal from the reservoir reconducts the water, by a circuitous route, to the ocean, to turn on its way the wheels of as many mills as can be built on the canal banks.

Canine Psychology.

A dog as surely apprehends the general idea of a tree, a man, a piece of meat, cold and heat, light and darkness, pleasure and pain, kindness, threatening, barking, running, and so on through the whole range, limited as compared with ours, of matter within his ken, as if he had a word for each. He can as clearly form the intention, "I mean to steal that bone, if its owner turns his back and gives me a fair chance," as if he had said it to himself in good English. He can draw a complex syllogism, when applying to exigencies the results of past experience, and can determine, "That smoking water must be hot, and I shall take good care not to put my foot in it;" that is to say, "Water that smokes is hot; hot water hurts; this water is hot; *ergo*, it will hurt my foot."—PROF. WHITNEY.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange. This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums. The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. E. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, Alex. Henry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President. SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual. Capital, $500,000. Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis B. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President. CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 809 CHESNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL, $200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:
Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, Henry Lewis, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President. WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. —Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual. No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square. This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms. Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President. WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, $8,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, 2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. F. HERRING.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869 MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET, ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors, WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, ETC. BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK. A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY. Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates. WATSON & GILLINGHAM, 3 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th war.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS. The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety OF FULL AND HALF-BOUND BLANK BOOKS, MEMORANDUM, PASS, COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC. To be found in this city, is at the OLD ESTABLISHED Blank Book Manufactory OF JAS. B. SMITH & CO., No. 27 South SEVENTH St., 9 23 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING, CARRIAGE BUILDERS, No. 214 South FIFTH Street, BELOW WALNUT. A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand CARRIAGES, INCLUDING Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths For Sale at Reduced Prices.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market. W. A. WELTON, 2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight,

Foreign Items.

—Mr. Tupper has been writing to the *Rock* "A Few Words about Animals' Hereafter," in which there are some more or less curious and original speculations. "It would be easy," he says, "to multiply instances of every social virtue and cleverness illustrated by birds, beasts, and fishes; from shrewd elephants to industrious ficas; from Colonel Berkley's cormorant, who died of grief, to Lesbia's sparrow, whose love for her is classical; from the affectionate, if unwieldy, whale to the gregarious carps of St. Cloud." It is Mr. Tupper's kindly faith that all these talents and virtues, the grief of the cormorant, and, we must presume, the industry of Mr. Kitchingham's pupils, are not to disappear in the ordinary course of nature. Our planet is to be regenerated for "earth's spiritualized children," and will be so arranged that there will be room and to spare for the friendly brutes; a provision will be made even for unborn chickens, for Mr. Tupper tells us that "every egg will find room to hatch." As a lion with his old leaven in him for carnal food might be an inconvenient guest in Mr. Tupper's Elysium, we are informed that the chances are that a spirit-lion will be satisfied with plain straw, like an ox, and considering what chemistry has done down below in the way of extracting perfumes from unpromising substances, Mr. Tupper believes that a polecat can be etherealized into a fragrant creature of good odor and conduct. A brother poet has spoken of the hope of the Indian touching his recognition of his faithful dog in the happy hunting grounds, and Mr. Tupper is convinced that the redskin had scriptural sanction for his idea.

—A curious book, entitled "Notes of a Spy," was lately published at St. Petersburg. These notes are the memoirs of a Russian sub-officer named Boulantzoff, who, according to his own showing, acted as a spy for the Russian Government during the last Polish insurrection. Having lived for ten years in Poland, he had completely mastered the language, and by this means and his patriotic professions he managed to obtain the confidence of several of the insurgent leaders, whom he afterwards betrayed to the Government. He gives the initials of these chiefs, all of whom have been either hanged or banished, and seems to have taken quite a pride in his shameful work, describing with much unction how he got at the secrets of political prisoners by pretending to be one of themselves, and how he used to go to the houses of rich land-owners in the disguise of an insurgent, in order to induce them to break the law by giving him refuge, and thus furnish him and the police with a pretext for plunder and violence of every kind. As might be supposed, these memoirs are full of adventure, and their author himself has had some very narrow escapes. Once, while he was walking in the disguise of an insurgent near the village of Zyski, he was attacked by Cossacks, and was pressed by them so closely that he had to run and hide in some corn; and as the peasants were threshing at the time, and had not seen him, he expected every moment to be cut down with their flails. On another occasion he was pursuing an insurgent at the head of his Cossacks, when the Pole, suddenly turning around, struck at him with such force with his unloaded gun that he fell to the ground with his horse and broke his arm. His assailant then raised his weapon for a second blow, which would probably have killed him, but luckily eight Cossacks rushed forward and protected him from further injury.

—A Catholic paper relates how a Protestant zealot recently got his face scratched in Madrid. A military captain who had served under Don Carlos during the seven years' war, and who, at its conclusion, set up as a cabinet maker rather than enter into the Queen's army, died a few months ago in Madrid, leaving a widow and eleven children in the depths of poverty. Two ladies, complete strangers to the family, on hearing of the mournful event, lost no time in running to their relief and paying for their board and lodging. After a time the good visitors began to leave books and tracts with the poor widow and her children, and subsequently made the most tempting offers to them on condition that they abandon the Catholic faith. These offers being refused, some foreign gentleman and a Spaniard came forward and offered 10,000 reals a year to the widow, and guaranteed lucrative situations to the children, on the sole condition of their becoming Protestants. But they all replied they preferred hunger and nakedness to the loss of their faith. The missionaries, upon this, we are told, determined to try cruelty. One day when the widow was tending one of her daughters who had fallen sick, a Protestant catechist entered the room. "I am sent," said he, "to know your last and final decision on the subject of your conversion to the Protestant Church." "Our decision," they replied, "is to die a thousand times rather than forsake our religion." "Begone hence," retorted the catechist, "and let your sick daughter betake herself to the hospital." And here commenced a most painful scene: the catechist pulled the bedclothes off the bed. This "roused all the valor of the mother and the Christian, and rushing on her Protestant assailant, she forced him to withdraw, but not till she had first imprinted on his shameless cheeks the traces of her just indignation." Two Catholic ladies, hearing of the case, are now charitably ministering to the helplessness of this heroic family, who, between Protestants and Catholics, seem to be well looked after.

—The *Cologne Gazette* gives the world some particulars of a painful quarrel which is said to have happened at the Augustinian Convent of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, at Rome, a few days ago. It seems that the brother who had charge of the kitchen—or, in other words, the cook—had been ordered by the Superior to go to another convent. The reason for this order is not known, but it probably was given in consequence of the brother's skill in the culinary art not being approved by the other brethren. On receiving this order the brother, who was in the kitchen at the time, seized a knife and scratched the superior severely. He had not calculated on his antagonist. No sooner did the superior feel the abrasure of his skin than he rushed on his assailant, and a deadly struggle ensued. The superior and the cook, locked in each other's arms, rolled on the floor; the other brethren, attracted by the noise, appeared on the field of strife, and by their excited exclamations added to the terror of the scene. Some sided with the superior, others with the cook, until at last they all mingled in the fray. So fiercely did the battle rage that a body of gendarmes, whose quarters were near the convent, rushed in to separate the combatants. The erring cook was led to a monastic prison in a sadly battered condition, for the superior, though scratched himself and very old, had knocked out no less than three of his antagonist's teeth with one blow of his aged fist; and it was admitted on all sides that he had far the best of the fight at the moment when the gendarmes interfered.

—Placards have been posted at Clapham, England, containing the following piquant invitation to worshippers at "Bethesda Chapel:"—"Ned Wright, who before his conversion was convicted three times of burglary, will deliver a gospel address. Come and welcome! No collection!"

HOW HE SUFFERED.

The Affliction of a Cincinnati Samaritan.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 28.

The proprietor of a boarding-house in the eastern part of the city took a poor sick man off the street, day before yesterday, and gave him food and shelter, and provided him with medical attendance, for charity. Yesterday the illness culminated in a beautiful crop of smallpox pustules, that broke out over the entire surface of the man's body, which so alarmed the host that he fled aghast, followed by his boarders, and caused a suspension of domestic operations in the household. In his trepidity, the host applied in vain to the Health Officer, to the Mayor, and to the Cincinnati Hospital for an order to have the patient removed; but in the present condition of the Roh's Hill branch of the hospital, he could not be taken there, and the city had made no other provision for cases of contagious diseases. The man was nearly frantic with rage at the thought that he would be compelled to keep his unfortunate and frightful guest in his house; but there was positively no help for him, and after wasting the greater part of the day in fruitless efforts to have him removed, was obliged to return to his plague-smitten home, and face the difficulty as best he might.

Popular Science.

INFLUENCE OF FORESTS.—Mr. Becquerel, in a late report on the influence of forests on elements, says:—There is one action which all vegetation, of whatever character it be, exerts, and that is the protection of the soil on which it grows from forcible removal by floods. The roots traverse the earth in all directions, and bind it together, while the branches break the force of the rain as it falls. As soon as a hillside is cleared of forests, the rivulet-beds are scored deeper and deeper, and the soil is gradually washed down, leaving the rocks bare. The roots of trees have, in addition, a tendency to facilitate the percolation of water to the subsoil, and thus to prevent its accumulation on the surface, and the consequent production of swamps, such as have been formed in parts of France within historic times. There is another beneficial effect produced by trees, that of impeding the motion of the air, and thus affording shelter from wind. This action is, of course, limited, depending on the height of the trees and the direction of motion of the wind. If this direction be horizontal the shelter afforded is very considerable, as it has been noticed in Provence that a hedge two metres in height shelters a space twenty-two metres in width from the effects of the "mistral." Lastly, trees have a decided influence on health, in protecting a district from unwholesome exhalations. It is found along the edge of the Pontine marshes that the existence of a belt of wood is sufficient to insure immunity from malaria to the peasants who live behind it. These, then, are the most obvious beneficial effects on climate of the presence of forests in a country. As regards the direct influence of vegetation on the temperature and the climate generally, the author gives the notes of some experiments which he has made on growing trees, in order to determine their temperature and that of the surrounding air at different times of the day. The results seem to show that trees behave as if they were dead or inorganic bodies, receiving heat from external sources and radiating it to surrounding objects. The heat developed in the process of growth was found to be quite inappreciable by means of the instruments employed, while the cooling influence usually assigned to foliage, owing to the constant evaporation going on from its surface, was shown to be utterly unfounded.

VAPORIZATION ACCELERATED.—Whoever has paid attention to any liquid boiling in a glass vase, has doubtless remarked that the bells of steam issue from a small number of points, sometimes, indeed, from a single one. It is not on account of the temperature of these points being higher than that of the other places that this difference arises; in most cases, a slight spot or small projection may be observed, around which the steam-bells are formed. M. Thomlinson, basing himself upon this observation, regards a liquid at the boil as a solution having an excess of its own vapor, and he thought that its vaporization might be accelerated, exactly as crystallization in a solution having an excess of saline matter is precipitated, by introducing into it a solid nucleus. Among the substances that may be used for this end, coke and vegetable carbon or charcoal are the most active, the experiments made by M. Thomlinson being calculated to encourage manufacturers to put one or two bushels of either into each steam boiler. Thus in simply heating water in an earthen vase, nine hundred and ninety-five grains are evaporated in twenty minutes; but, after adding a few pieces of coke, the quantity evaporated in the same time amounts to eleven hundred and thirty grains. An experiment made with charcoal was still more striking in its results. In this case the quantity of water vaporized was increased more than a quarter by the introduction of a few pieces of vegetable charcoal into the liquid. These experiments were made under ordinary atmospheric pressure, and it is probable they would give still better results if they were placed under more considerable pressure. An indirect advantage may also arise from the use of this system, which is certainly not without its importance, viz., that coke or charcoal deposited in the boilers will efficaciously prevent the deposit of incrustations in the bottom, and likewise the loss of heat that this deposit occasions. Those facts, to which M. Thomlinson draws attention, are susceptible of numerous practical applications.

SUNLIGHT AND GLASS.—It is a well-known fact that, even independently from the effects of rain and wind, glass, even of good quality, is affected by sunlight. The late Dr. Faraday made some observations concerning this subject, and found that violet-colored glass became deeper and more intensely colored than it originally was, after having been exposed to direct sunlight for eight months. Mr. Graffield, of Boston, United States, who has been for more than twenty years in the wholesale glass-trade, and is at the same time a good observer, has recently sent to the Photographic Society of Marseilles a series of the results of his researches and observations on this subject, in which he comes to the conclusion (which is especially important to photographers) that glass is even sensibly affected after one single day's exposure to the sun's rays, and that all glass, without exception, including that used for optical purposes, is more or less acted upon, even when made from the best materials and by most experienced workmen: greenish glass seems to become the least affected. The author has sent to Marseilles a series of photographs representing the tinge and changes produced in divers varieties and kinds of glass after exposing them to sunlight. —*Cosmos.*

SOIL TEMPERATURE.—The temperature of the soil is affected by, first, the exposure of the surface; second, the nature of the soil; third, its permeability by rain and the presence of underground springs; fourth, the sun's declination; fifth, the elevation above the sea, and consequently the heating power of the sun's rays; and, sixth, the amount of cloud and sunshine.

Personalities.

—Minister Jay is in Pesth.
—Kaiser Francis Joseph is in Constantinople.
—Judge Dent is holding levees in New Orleans.
—Hon. Thomas H. Seymour is to have a monument of solid freemasonry in Connecticut.
—Divorces are $10 each at Salt Lake. Dearer than in Chicago.
—It is rumored that Pere Hyacinthe is about to start a newspaper.
—Rev. Mr. Fulton thinks Mrs. Howe's behavior Howadicious.
—Miss Muhlbach, being in married trance of love, will not come trans mare.
—North Carolina has a prospect of reproducing the Holden times of the dark ages.
—A Parisian author is engaged in writing Baron James Rothschild's autobiography.
—John B. Gough has just sold most of his poultry at auction, but still keeps up his little games.
—Admiral Farragut has so far recovered that he expects to leave Chicago for the East to-day.
—It is hinted that Ritualism deranged the defaulting Connecticut bank cashier who stole the surplus.
—Victor Hugo denies having advised an insurrection in France. The patriot thinks the time not pat for riot.
—The evil communications of the Prince of Wales have corrupted the good manners of Louis of Hesse, his brother-in-law.
—Mr. James T. Fields, the Boston publisher, has returned from foreign fields and pastures new to Boston commonplace.
—Elder Pratt has translated the Book of Mormon into phonetic tongue, to be learned, parrot fashion, by the pretty polyglots of Utah.
—The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has commenced the publication of a monthly magazine called the *Animal World.*
—Young ladies who keep photograph albums are notified that the Pantin murderer and the Viceroy of Egypt are the latest "cartes" in album-men.
—Agnes Paschall, aged ninety-five years, the mother of Judge Paschall, and one of the last widow pensioners of the Revolutionary War, recently died in Georgia.

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.
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DAVID FLEMMING,
CIGAR BOX MANUFACTURER,
No. 625 COMMERCE Street, above Market.
Orders filled at the shortest notice. 10 14 1m

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards		2 per cent
" 100	"	3 "
" 200	"	4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3⅝, 4, 4·25, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·30 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 4¾, 6, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7¾, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

FALL SCHEDULE.
Takes effect November 1st, 1869.

Fifteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·25 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·35, and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.
From Abington at 2·35, 4·25, 6·45, and 9·25 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M., and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·10 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869. 9 20

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·25 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central R. R.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia		9·20 P. M.
"	Williamsport	7·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8·15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia		11·50 A. M.
"	Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia		8·00 A. M.
"	Williamsport	6·10 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie		8·15 A. M.
"	Williamsport	9·15 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie		3·20 P. M.
"	Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	1·20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven		6·50 A. M.
"	Williamsport	8·45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	7·45 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport		12·20 A. M.
"	Harrisburg	5·10 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M. 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 5·55 and 9·12 A. M. and 12·55 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Boyertown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Boyertown at 7·25 and 11·50 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12·35 A. M. and 1·45 and 10·02 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2·10 and 5·20 A. M. and 4·45 P. M., passing Reading at 4·10 and 7·05 A. M. and 6·16 P. M., arriving at New York at 10·00 and 11·45 A. M., and 10·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·20 A. M

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The fall inspection of the 1st Division Pennsylvania Militia will take place on the 16th inst.

—The Grand Jury on Saturday found a true bill against Neil McLaughlin, charged with assault and battery, with intent to kill Revenue Officer J. J. Brooks.

—The Internal Revenue taxes assessed in the Second district for the year 1869 amount to $933,103·63, of which $835,533·63 is from incomes, and $97,570 special taxes.

—The Grand Jury on Saturday last made a presentment, setting forth that they had acted upon 474 bills, of which 246 were returned as true bills and 228 were ignored.

—Yesterday morning, in Christ Church, the Rev. Dr. Leeds, of Grace Church, Baltimore, preached a memorial sermon on Rev. Benjamin Dorr, D. D., late rector of that church.

—The free night school for artisans opens tomorrow evening, in the Central High School building, Broad and Green streets.

—The police appeared yesterday in their winter uniform. As the uniforms are all old in appearance, it looks very much as though the "green" fellows have been purchasing from the old force.

—James McGucken, the detective who refused to swear, before the examiners in the city contests, whether or not he considered the November election in the Sixth division of the Seventeenth ward a legal one, was discharged on Saturday by Mayor Fox.

—Some of the citizens of the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth wards are circulating a memorial, asking that Councils grant a police force and police regulations on the line of the Asylum road, Olney, Cedar Grove, Rowlandville, Nicetown lane, and Powder Mill lane.

—A stated meeting of the Democratic Association will be held this evening.

—Professor Thomas C. Stellwagen delivers the introductory lecture at the Philadelphia Dental College this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

—E. L. Bamberger, Esq., and Miss Pauline Mork were united in wedlock last evening by Rev. Dr. Hecht, of the Jewish Church.

NEW ROUTE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, AND THE WEST.—By the recent completion of the Pennsylvania and New York Railroad, which is an extension of the Lehigh Valley Railroad from Wilkesbarre to the New York State line, a new route has been opened into Northern Pennsylvania, interior New York, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the great West, by the way of the North Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley, and Erie Railways. Passengers taking the North Pennsylvania express train at 7·45 A. M. reach Waverly the same evening, and can either lay over at Waverly and have choice of several Erie express trains the next day, or go directly on to any point with which the Erie Railway has connections. This route, in carrying out the first conception of the originators of the North Pennsylvania Railroad passes through a region new to the majority of Philadelphia tourists, abounding in beautiful scenery and thriving towns, and being almost an air line between its two terminal, offers to both business and pleasure travel, speed, comfort, and enjoyment. We learn that the volume of passenger and freight traffic that has offered since the opening of the line is such as to warrant the belief that it will be a favorite route for both business and pleasure.

FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.—William L. Hirst, Jr., had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, this morning, upon the charge of obtaining money by false representations. The evidence showed that on last Thursday week he called upon Mr. E. Christman, No. 702 Chesnut street, and said he was prepared to pay his bill of $16·50; that he had received a fee of $5000. He said he did not like to draw a check for so small an amount, and suggested the propriety of making it $75, and desired to know if Mr. Christman would give him the difference in cash. Mr. Christman consented to this, and Mr. Hirst drew up the check for $75 on the Girard Bank, and left. The next day he called and requested Mr. Christman not to deposit the check, as he did not like to make a draw so soon. On Saturday he made the same request. On last Monday the check was deposited in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and the following day it was returned dishonored. Mr. Christman endeavored to find young Hirst, but, failing, prosecution was instituted. Defendant was held in $500 bail for trial.

POLICE ARRESTS.—The following are the arrests made in each district by the police force during the month of October:—

District.	No.	District.	No.
First	187	Fourteenth	22
Second	334	Fifteenth	30
Third	261	Sixteenth	79
Fourth	122	Seventeenth	163
Fifth	200	Eighteenth	51
Sixth	158	Reserve	104
Seventh	144	Chesnut Hill	11
Eighth	79	Delaware Harbor	2
Ninth	132	Schuylkill Harbor	6
Tenth	238	Beggar Detectives	20
Eleventh	169		
Twelfth	91	Total	2796
Thirteenth	38		

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, evening classes for instruction will be organized this week at their rooms, No. 1210 Chesnut street. The programme is as follows:—Monday evening, from 7 to 9 o'clock, penmanship; Wednesday, from 7 to 8 o'clock, elementary class in French; from 8 to 9, elocution; from 9 to 10, vocal music; Thursday, advanced class in French, from 7 to 8 o'clock; Friday evening, elementary class in German, from 7 to 8 o'clock; and Saturday evening, from 7 to 8 o'clock, advanced class in German. The price for admission is merely nominal—one dollar for twenty lessons, to members only. These classes are conducted by well-known professors, and young men requiring instruction would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity of improvement.

THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of this company was held this morning at 10 o'clock, at their depot, Ninth and Green streets. The annual report was adopted, but our reporter was refused the right to copy or make an abstract of it for publication this afternoon. It is the custom of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH to publish, at the earliest possible moment, the proceedings of annual meetings and all occurrences of note, and we regret sincerely if there is anything in the annual report of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company, detrimental to the interests of the stockholders, which would debar the managers from making the report public at this time.

ASSUMED HIS DUTIES.—This morning Coroner William Taylor entered upon the duties of his office. The position is no new one to the incumbent, he having served one full term a few years since. J. M. Fletcher, Esq., who has rendered good service as deputy for a number of years, retires, and his place will be supplied with the appointment of John C. Sees, Esq., of the Twenty-fifth ward, who has lately been employed as a clerk in the office of the Board of Health. Dr. E. B. Shapleigh will be retained. This gentleman has indeed given great satisfaction as the physician to the Coroner, and his services have been of immense importance, especially to the scientific world.

BUILDING STATISTICS.—During the month of October there were 429 permits issued for the erection of dwellings, of which five were four story, 178 three story, and 246 two story. In addition to these, there were the following permits granted:—For barns, 3; church, 1; coach houses, 2; engine house, 1; factories, 3; greenhouses, 2; ice houses, 2; foundry, 1; offices, 5; shed, 1; shops, 5; stables, 21; stores, 4; sheds, 3—making a total of 483 buildings to be erected. There were also 117 alterations and additions allowed; four dangerous houses and chimneys were directed to be taken down.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments were announced this morning. The names bespeak the nationality of each individual:—

First District—Bernard M. O'Toole.
Fourth District—Charles C. Kelly.
Fifth District—Thomas Buckley, Ezekiel Wilson, and Patrick Briarty.
Tenth District—Michael McArdle.
Seventeenth District—Philip Dougherty and John Conway.
Reserve Corps—Samuel S. Burns.

A FIGHT AND STABBING AFFRAY.—Julius Gross, Nicholas Naulty, and Edward Bohn got into a fight on Broad street, above York, last night. Either Naulty or Bohn drew a knife and cut Gross badly under the right arm and also in the mouth. The injured man was taken to his residence at Huntingdon and Broad streets. Sergeant Craig shortly after took Naulty and Bohn into custody. They were held for a further hearing by Alderman Myers.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO PICK A POCKET.—Arthur Painter was arrested on Saturday night for committing an assault and battery on Annie Lewis, and with also attempting to pick her pocket of a wallet. The affair occurred at Ball alley and Front street. Painter was conducted before Alderman Lutz, who bound him over for trial.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Mrs. Dietzler resides on Water street, near Willow. Yesterday she attempted suicide by jumping into the Delaware from Croskey's wharf, at Green street. After floundering in the water for some time, Harbor Policeman Lex came along and jumped in. He succeeded in rescuing her, when he escorted her to her home.

AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.—James Maguire was captured on coming out of the front door of a tavern situated at Germantown avenue and Jefferson street. He had in his possession a chisel and some cash which he had abstracted from the money-drawer of the place. James will appear at the Central Station this afternoon.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—Before United States Commissioner Henry M. Phillips, Esq., John W. Cooke, arrested by Deputy Marshal Murray, had a hearing this morning upon the charge of carrying on the business of a manufacturer of cigars without license therefor, and without payment of special tax. Also, with making fraudulent use of stamped boxes for cigars.

Jonathan T. Gilton sworn—Am Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue: I visited, October 20, 1869, defendant's residence. No. 620 Lorain street, and found defendant there: cigar-tables; on in the cellar-kitchen found two seat as we were man at work; he raised from his some one h at down; the other table seemed as if up stairs worked upon that that morning; I went boxes; and found a quantity of cigars packed in sentir with tax-paid stamps thereon, repretric other factories of other individuals and dis ; there was no such sign on the premises as quired by law; no collector's certificate on the premises that I could find; defendant had no license; he wanted to know what I was doing there, and if I was in the revenue business; afterwards I told him I was, and he told me he was thinking of going to the office, entering up bonds, and taking out the license; this was at the time I made the visit; the place was actually in operation; defendant hesitated to tell me where he procured the stamped boxes; finally he informed me that a number were in a bag he procured from a man named Lord, in Manayunk; others from a man whose name he did not know.

Cooke was held in $1000 bail to answer.

BOARD OF SURVEYS.—A stated meeting of the Board of Surveys was held this morning, President Kneass in the chair:

Sewers were authorized as follows:—Three feet sewer on Eleventh street, from Mark's lane to Arch street; twelve-inch pipe, at private expense, on Letitia street, to extend northward of Chesnut street two hundred feet; three feet sewer on Sansom street between Eleventh and Twelfth streets; three feet sewer on Twenty-fifth street, between Locust and Spruce.

The following resolution was offered and agreed to:—*Resolved*, That the Board of Surveys recommend the revision of grade on Levering street, between Cresson and Wood streets, in the Twenty-first ward.

A POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—On Saturday there was a meeting of the Lieutenants of police, at which a Relief Association was formed. The officers are as follows:—Chief John Kelley, President; High Constable William S. Nutt, Treasurer, and Lieutenant Francis Brurein, Secretary.

THE REMAINS OF A HUMAN BODY.—An arm, foot, and leg of a female were found at an early hour this morning, in a bag, lying at Ninth and Chesnut streets. It is supposed to have been deposited there by some medical student.

LEG BROKEN.—John Farley, aged twenty-five years, had a leg broken this morning by a piece of iron falling on him at Washington street wharf. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

THE NEW TERM.

This morning his Honor Judge Peirce opened the November term of the Criminal Court, appointing Lewis Brown, Esq., foreman of the Grand Jury, which body, as constituted to-day, numbers thirteen members, charging the Grand Inquest as to the duties they would be required to perform. The Judge referred to the indifference with which the most important topics were again and again commended to the attention of Grand Juries by the Court, and by Grand Juries reiterated to the public, one of which was the deplorable condition of our prison accommodations, and the absolute necessity for improvement. This fell so unheeded upon the public ear that it was almost a waste of time to advert to it again. The only remedy for the evil was legislative action upon the subject. If City Councils will not attend to it, the Legislature must intervene, as they have had to do in other matters. As had been frequently said from this bench, the whole prison system here was in sad need of revision. The prisoners were kept in idleness, fed, and clothed at the public expense, and not punished otherwise than being restrained from access to the public. As Judge Ludlow had recently said, they should be kept at hard labor, not solely for punishment, but also for reformatory purposes, for if the convict was kept closely at work he would have no time to plan or execute transgressions against the law, and the habit of constant work engendered in him in the prison, and the sure conviction that upon a repetition of his offense he would be returned to the laborious routine of prison life, upon his release he would prefer to labor on his own account rather than for the public.

Another fruitful source of crime and complaint was the lamense liquor traffic, which grows every day in this city. The licensed rum-shops here are counted by thousands, and perhaps the unlicensed number in the same proportion. From his, the Judge's, residence, at Seventeenth and Race streets, down Race to the Delaware, are actually sixty-four drinking houses. From this trade the city derived not one dollar, and the only revenue accruing from it was to the State, and that dwindled into insignificance when compared with the enormous amount of crime it caused. This matter required the most earnest attention of the Grand Jury. A "whisky ring" was also said to exist in the city, organized for crime, employing hired agents for assassination, all in defiance of law. And how long was this to be submitted to? Until the authorities took upon themselves to ferret out its members and punish them. The Grand Jury was entitled to consider these matters, and present to the Court any circumstances that should come to their knowledge, and be deemed presentable here.

The gentlemen were dismissed to their room for business.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

Albert H. Phillips, administrator, vs. Frederick Kuhn; an action of replevin to try the ownership of personal property. Verdict for defendant.

Edward Leonard vs. William Singeizer; an action to recover the price paid for a horse, which it was alleged defendant had agreed he might take upon a twenty-four hours' trial, and which within that time died. The defense denied the agreement and alleged that the transaction as a *bona fide* sale. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Stroud.

Hugh W. Tener vs. R. T. Hylton & Co. An action on a promissory note, which the defense alleged was given in consideration for a barrel of alcohol, which proved to be of inferior quality. Verdict for plaintiff, $129.

Martha Ashman vs. F. C. Philpot and William P. Rose. An action to recover damages for an alleged illegal ejection from premises. The defense proved that the ejectment was just and lawful, and done with all legal formalities, and a jury rendered a verdict in their favor.

R. S. Derrickson and wife vs. Horace P. Wilbur. An action to recover the amount of a note deposited with the defendant for collection, which the defense alleges was paid. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Allison, P. J.

George W. Crock vs. Dennis M. Reardon. An action to recover for the use and occupation of premises. Verdict for plaintiff, $90·65.

Welsh & Bro. vs. William Richie. An action on a book account to recover for goods sold and delivered. The defense alleged a part payment. on trial,

HELL.

An Original Disquisition by Oliver Dyer.

From the N. Y. Sun of this morning.

Mr. Oliver Dyer, in the Cooper Institute, last evening lectured on Hell. He said that awakened sinners troubled themselves more particularly to keep out of hell than to get into heaven. They gravitated towards thoughts of the former, because the elements of hell existed within them. Orthodox Christians charged that New Churchmen made heaven too solid and tangible, describing men with their dresses, and depicting houses and fields.

At the same time the orthodox made hell equally tangible with material fire. Men best realize hell because hell generally exists within them to a greater degree than heaven. The whole business of going to hell or going to heaven, the lecturer said, was purely philosophical. There were no rewards or punishments in the case, but merely logical consequences. If a child took a hot iron in its hands, its mother Nature did not box its ears, but allowed the logical consequences of burnt fingers to ensue. The origin of ascribing wrath to God was entirely Pagan, and wrath was to this day an attribute of the heathen deities. The introduction of spirits into the next world was like that of a mass of persons with diseased eyes brought to the light.

Some can face the brilliance of the sun, others can only endure shade of various degrees, and others again shrink back to their former darkness, or hell. Mr. Dyer closed with an assurance that heaven would not enter the souls of those who did not forgive others their trespasses, as they themselves prayed to be forgiven, nor yet of those who in their business relations in any way deceived or took advantage of those with whom they dwelt. Going to church, and singing empty praises to God, he said, was not so much man's duty as carrying fully out in practical life the principles of right. Mr. Dyer fights mit Greeley.

LOUISIANA.

The Cotton and Sugar.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Oct. 27.

The rain must suspend cotton picking, but will be very welcome to the sugar planter, as in some places fears were beginning to be entertained for the seed cane. Grinding, too, was checked for want of water. Cotton picking has been pushed very vigorously throughout the State, planters giving it their undivided attention; and we may conclude that much less cotton remains in the fields than at the same time last year. What amount of damage, if any, the rain may have done to the cotton yet unpicked remains to be seen. Planters can meanwhile give their attention to ginning and packing, and in a week or two we may look for increased receipts from the interior.

CRIME.

Probable Murder in Delaware.

The *Commercial*, of Wilmington, Del., published the following on Saturday:—

A man by the name of Joseph Hearn, a farmer, living near Whitesville, in Broad Creek Hundred, Delaware, committed a murderous and brutal assault upon his wife, on Thursday evening, the 21st instant. The following appear to be the particulars of the case as far as can be ascertained:—Hearn having been at Salisbury through the day, came home in the evening considerably under the influence of liquor. A little child, ten months old, being very fretful, Hearn proposed nursing it while his wife prepared supper. Becoming exasperated at the continued fretfulness of the child, he gave it a sling and threw it into an adjoining room.

Mrs. Hearn, desirous of ascertaining whether the child was hurt, started to pick it up, but being prevented from doing so by her husband shutting the child in the room, she went around and entered by an outside door and got the child and was about returning to her work, when she was met by her husband, who snatched the child from her and threw it violently upon the floor, and catching his wife struck her, threw her down, and kicked her. She then got up and said, "Now, Joe, if you do that again I will not live another day with you." Exasperated, he again caught her, saying, "You won't, eh!" and struck her violently and again threw her on the floor, kicking and beating her so brutally that it is since reported and generally believed that the woman has died of the injuries received. Hearn finding that his wife was not likely to recover, has left the State, but not before a week had elapsed from the time of committing the brutal assault. No attempt whatever was made to arrest him. The unfortunate woman is said to be very respectably connected, and a thrifty industrious housekeeper, while Hearn, while belonging to a respectable family, has always been an outlaw, he having once before left the State to avoid arrest for committing a larceny.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market on Saturday:—

From the Herald.

"The salient and curious feature of the financial situation is the abundance of money in New York and the scarcity of it in the other cities of the country. During the two weeks which have just elapsed the rate on call loans ranged from from four to seven per cent. At times the figure did not go below five per cent. and frequently not beyond six, but the extreme fluctuations were within the limits above specified. In seeking an explanation of this rare state of affairs, we shall find new proof of the fact that the progress of our city is still toward the position of employer and capitalist for all the varied enterprises of the Union. In previous years, at this season, our local money market has been characterized by the greatest activity, if not stringency. A year ago money in Wall street was worth from ten to a hundred per cent. per annum, such was the demand created by the heavy shipments of currency to the West and South. The old state of affairs has been looked for day after day, and lenders have, as a general thing, refused to make time loans, expecting a recurrence of the periodical fall stringency. But the season has so far advanced and the abundance of funds at this centre is so great that many are inclined to think that money can hardly be active beyond the legal rate of interest. The money demanded by the South commenced going in the summer, and its drain has been so steady that its absence is not felt, while the great fall in stocks by the panic of last month has released a margin more than sufficient to meet the continuance of the demand from all sections. Week before last there was a considerable movement of the crops from the West, but it has been checked and suspended by the decline in gold. The reports from Chicago and Cincinnati record the extreme stringency prevailing in money at those centres. The banks are almost barren of funds, and loans commanded extravagant rates of interest. The dead-lock between the East and West, noticed a few weeks since, and which was partially freed by the initiation of shipments of wheat this way in the middle of the month, has again set in, owing to the diversity of opinion between the dealers in both places. The East is unable to export wheat at present prices. The Western speculators are unwilling to sell at a sacrifice. The money remains here and the crops there. As for the scarcity of money in Western cities, it is the natural result of this situation. The speculators, the 'go-betweens,' who live upon the margin between the price of production and the price of consumption, have drawn down their deposits in the Western banks to pay the farmers. Until they can ship their purchases both they and their banks are devoid of funds. New York, standing in the relation of capitalists to all sections, says to the West, we cannot buy your wheat because we cannot sell it except at a loss. Our city has not only its capital, but the surplus originating from the profits made in being the entrepot of the country with the world. Heretofore this surplus has been largely employed in carrying the stocks and securities of Wall street. But the panic has produced a shrinkage of twenty-five to fifty millions in the value of these securities. There is, therefore, a margin over and before the necessities of Wall street equal to the surplus of profits, and a fraction of the capital underlying all our moneyed operations. For this reason we find money almost a drug in Wall street and a prime necessity in other parts of the country. Unfortunately, however, this abundance does not redound to the advantage of the merchants, for lenders are so infatuated with the system of loans from day to day that there is a general indisposition to deal in mercantile paper, and hence we find the best notes passing at ten to fifteen per cent. discount, when loans on call are made at one-half these rates. The usury laws are set so utterly at defiance that in cases of stringency lenders can obtain as much interest in one week as they would ordinarily earn in a whole year. The recent prosecutions by the Grand Jury have only sharpened the practice of the street on this point, and while there was danger before from the frequent open violation of the law, there is now no risk whatever. Those who are familiar with the technicalities of Wall street will easily understand how in a tight money market, lenders, by the process of buying stocks for 'cash' and selling 'regular,' in one transaction, can obtain the most extravagant rates for the use of their money. In the stringency of the recent panic this plan was universally adopted, and although it is virtual usury there it no portion of it on which to hinge an indictment. However, the evil may cure itself, if we may interpret the present signs. We are now at the advent of November. The money market must become stringent within a week or two, or not at all. Last year the first stringent day was October 20, and the last somewhere towards the close of December. Then the banks had but ten millions surplus to meet the drain. This year they have twenty millions, while, as the crops cannot move, except at a greatly reduced valuation, as compared with last year, the demand upon them cannot be near as great. The weekly statement of the associated banks, presented on Saturday, is quite favorable. There is a total gain in reserve of over two and a half millions of dollars against an increase in deposits of five millions. The banks now hold in excess of the legal reserve $20,362,047—an increase during the week of nearly a million and a half of dollars. The increase in specie is due to the Treasury disbursement in payment of the November coin interest on the public debt. The gain in legal tenders is trifling, but any increase at this time of the year is remarkable."

WEDDING INVITATIONS
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WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
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FOUR QUIRES OF FRENCH PAPER, and FOUR PACKS OF ENVELOPES TO MATCH, in a neat Double Box, stamped, only $1·00.
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THE GREAT WEDDING-CARD DEPOT.
PARLOR CARPET BILLIARDS, a substitute for a Billiard Table.
A full size and complete PORTABLE BILLIARD TABLE, with balls, cues, etc., $25 to $40.
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THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Secretary Boutwell's Statement—Decrease for the Past Month, $7,363,882—Reduction Since March 1, $64,332,070·65.

The Public Debt Statement.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement published to-day:—

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.	
5 per cent bonds	$221,589,300
6 per cent. bonds	1,886,347,500
	2,107,936,800·00
Interest	52,024,893 58
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
2 per cent certificates	$47,640,000·00
Navy Pension Fund	14,000,000·00
	$61,640,000·00
Interest	1,211,900·00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	4,389,986·54
Interest	570,923·16
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Demand and Legal-tender notes	356,113,258·50
Postal and fractional currency	37,075,442·38
Gold certificates of deposit	28,731,520·00
Total	$421,880,220·88
Total amount outstanding	2,595,847,007·62
Interest	53,807,736·74
Total debt, principal and interest to date, including coupons due, not presented for payment	2,649,654,744·26
Amount in the Treasury—Coin	116,994,417·69
Currency	7,348,295·24
Sinking fund in United States coin interest bonds, and accrued interest thereon	18,260,001·47
Other United States coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon	46,070,546·50
Total	$118,523,544·20
Debt less amount in Treasury	$2,461,131,189·36
Debt less amount in Treasury, Oct. 1	2,468,495,072·11
Decrease during the past month	7,363,882·75
Decrease since March 1, 1869	64,332,070·65

FROM NEW YORK.

The New York University.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The University of the City of New York this A. M. elected eight members of the council for the ensuing term of four years:—John C. Green, E. P. Rogers, Howard Crosby, John E. Parsons, A. H. Neilson, A. Oakey Hall, John W. C. Leveridge, and Thomas C. Doremus.

The Financial Situation.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Vandeventer & Co., who suspended during the recent panic, owing to the supposed defalcation of Mr. Headley, a member of the firm, resumed business this morning, Mr. Headley having returned.

Money is easy and unchanged. The tone of the markets throughout is weaker. Gold is 128¾. The Treasury having decided to sell nine millions gold and buy ten millions bonds this morning, Governments are selling ex-coupon, and are slightly lower. The banks and large holders having been unloading considerably lately in stocks, there was a decided decline, in which the Vanderbilt partook.

The consolidation is expected to be announced to-day, but there is more doubt than confidence in the ultimate success of the scheme.

The Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Stocks weak. Money 6 @7 per cent Gold, 128¾. Five twenties, 1862, coupon, 115¾; ex-dividend; do. 1864, do., 113¾ do; do. 1865, do., 114, do; do. do., new, 114¾; do. 1867, 116¼; do. 1868, 116¼; Ten-forties, 107¾. Virginia 6s, new, 51½; Missouri 6s, 87½; Canton Company, 51¼ Cumberland preferred, 27½; New York Central, 191½; Erie, 29½; Reading, 96½; Hudson River, 171½; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 91½; Illinois Central, 137½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86½; Chicago and Rock Island, 102½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185½; Western Union Telegraph, 36¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Cotton quiet; 500 bales sold at 26¼c. Flour heavy; sales of 8000 barrels State at $5·25@7·25; Western at $5·25@7, and Southern at $5·20@10·25. Wheat steady; sales of 46,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·35; winter red at $1·40@1·44. Corn steady; sales of 43,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·01@1·04. Oats firmer, and advanced 1c.; sales of 35,000 bushels at 64@67c. Beef quiet. New mess, $6@13.; extra mess, $12@17·50. Pork dull; new mess, $30·50; prime, $25·50@26. Lard quiet; steam, 17¾@18c. Whisky dull at $1·21.

FROM THE WEST.

Movements of McCoole and Other Hard-Hitters.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.—Jack Looney has secured Mike McCoole's headquarters at Shady Grove near College Hill, and telegraphed to McCoole at St. Louis, who answered that he would be here on the 2d inst.

Jem Coyne started for St. Louis last night to claim the forfeit of the stakes with Patsy Reardon, on the ground that the latter failed to make the second deposit.

Destructive Fire in Ohio.

TOLEDO, Nov. 1.—A fire at Napoleon, Ohio, this morning, which originated in Rudemuth's bakery, consumed an entire square in the business portion of the town. The total loss is $35,350, and the insurance will not exceed $5000.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Trouble Among the Mormons—Soldiers Killed by Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—An Omaha despatch says parties from Salt Lake report that several Mormon dignitaries connected with Zion's Co-operative Association have been publicly excommunicated by the Mormon Church. Considerable excitement prevailed among their friends.

News has been received from Fort Fetterman reporting that three soldiers, while out hunting, twelve miles from Fort Fetterman, were surprised by Indians, and two of them killed. Their bodies were recovered.

KIDNAPPED.

An Heiress Abducted.

From the New Orleans News, Oct. 27.

A queer case of kidnapping has just transpired, and in some of its aspects it is highly romantic. Chief of Police Cain several days ago received a telegram from Dr. Cessan, residing near Grand Gulf, Mississippi, to the effect that his child, a little girl ten years of age, had been kidnapped by her uncle, John Cessan, and that she was probably at that time in New Orleans. Several detectives undertook the search, but their efforts proved unavailing. The only clue given in the despatch was that the child, while in the immediate vicinity of her father's house, had been dressed in boy's clothing, and would in all probability be passed off as her uncle's son. On Sunday the case was turned over to Special Officer Cunningham, and, after a lengthened search, he discovered they had been here, but left a day or two before for St. Augustine, Florida. Telegrams were sent to St. Augustine, St. Marks, Appalachicola, and Pensacola, and on Monday the two were arrested in the last-named place by Marshal McCloskey. As the kidnapped child has a great deal of property in her own right, it is supposed her grandmother, residing in Florida, employed Dr. Cessan's brother to do the kidnapping.

PIANOS.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, NOS. 1126-1128 Chesnut street.—First-class Pianos at fixed prices.—Chickering & Sons, Marschall & Mittauer, Ilne & Son. Finest new Pianos to rent.
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RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
25 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Railroad Consolidation—Receipts and Exports of the Boston Custom House—Fatal Accident.

FROM NEW YORK.

Consolidation of Railroads.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—At last the consolidation of the Hudson and Central Railroads is announced. The basis said to be—Central, 207; Hudson, 185, making the value of the consolidated stock 196.

The Vanderbilt Consolidation.

Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company, held at the President's office, on Thirty-fourth street, at 1 o'clock to-day, it was stated that the stock of the consolidated roads will amount to $45,000,000; also, that scrip certificates will be issued for the same amount. This will be an addition to New York Central stock of 27 per cent., and of 85 per cent. to the Hudson River.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Yearly Imports and Exports at Boston—New Hampshire Election.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—The value of exports from Boston this year is $12,337,726, against $11,021,959 for the same time last year.

An election will be held in New Hampshire tomorrow to decide the question of establishing a State.

There were received at our Custom House for the week which ended on Saturday, $331,217. The value of the exports during the same time was $321,141, against $179,986 the previous week.

Fatal Accident.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 1.—A man named W. Cary, residing in Mechanic street, fell down stairs while intoxicated last night and broke his neck. He was about thirty years old and had no family.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—Cotton quiet; low middling, 25½c. Flour quiet and unchanged; Howard Street superfine, $5·50@5·75; do. extra, $6·25@7; do. family, $7@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5·50@6·50; do. extra, $6·25@7·25; do. family, $7·50@9·50; Western superfine, $5·50@5·75; do. extra, $5·75@6·50; do. family, $7@7·75. Wheat firm; red, $1·26@1·43. Corn dull; white, $1·6@1·10. Oats firm at 58c. Rye, $1·6@1·10. Mess Pork quiet at $33. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 19c.; clear do., 19½c.; shoulders, 16@16¼c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 18@18½c. Whisky very dull, with increasing receipts; sales at $1·16@1·18.

JEFF DAVIS.

A Victim of a Barbarous Regulation.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Oct. 26.

This distinguished gentleman (Mr. Jefferson Davis) arrived on the steamship Cuba last night, as was announced in our morning edition, but with other passengers, in accordance with a barbarous regulation which late oppressions have brought into existence here, just as they are being abolished, or, at least, modified by the most tyrannical of governments, was not permitted to land until this morning. He is accompanied by his brother, Mr. Joseph L. Davis, and his niece, Miss E. Mitchell. They are staying with his niece, Mrs. Stamps, on Carondelet street.

It will gratify the hearts of our Southern people to learn that, notwithstanding the reports we have had from abroad that the health of Mr. Jefferson Davis was bad and declining, he has come among us looking and feeling better than at any time since the war. So fresh and vigorous is he that he looks as if there had not been a war that had ended in disaster to him and his; and he seems as able to manage and put through any great enterprise as he was ten years ago. He remains here only two or three days, going hence to Bayou Sara and thence to Mississippi, but he may return to us afterwards. We hope he may be induced to do so.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Ph & E 7s..b5.		100 sh Reading	c.47·94
	lots	84¾	200 do	s.30.47·91
$1000 Read R 7s	102¾	100 do	47·94
30 sh Minehill R	53	100 do	b10. 48
4 sh Mech Bank	33½	100 do	s30.47·94
100 sh Catn Pf	37	200 do	b30.48 3-16
2 sh Penna R	56	200 do	s. 48
100 sh Read R	s0. 48		

SECOND BOARD.

22 sh Leh Val	b5. 52¾	5 sh N Cent R	46¾
5 do	52¾	19 sh Penna R	b. 56
8 do	b5. 52¾	100 sh Read R	47·94
13 do	52¾	50 sh Catn Pf	b30. 37½

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see fifth page.)

DAVIDSON.—On Saturday, October 30, SARAH, widow of Nathan Davidson, aged 87 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, S. W. corner of Girard and Corinthian avenues, on Tuesday, November 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of the United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants 7 30

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $36 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. No. 135 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

PRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS.—All interested in the capture of New Orleans by Farragut's fleet, as officers, seamen, or marines, will hear of something greatly to their advantage by calling upon in person or addressing the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. All information given free of charge and correspondence promptly answered. 7 30

DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, MARINES etc., whether from wounds, rupture, or disease, who have not yet applied for Pensions, and the widows, minor children, dependent mothers, fathers etc., of those who have died of wounds or of disease contracted in the service, can promptly obtain their pensions by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philada.

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $200 bounty and a pension, by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.
Full information given free of charge. 30

THERE IS NO